St. 20

Crop Production

Release:
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1963

Corn for grain production is forecast at 3.8 billion bushels--6 percent more than in 1962 primarily because of a 7 percent acreage increase. Prospective yield, at 63.2 bushels per acre, is second only to last year's record of 64.1 bushels per acre.

All Wheat production is estimated at 1,111 million bushels, 2 percent above last year but 9 percent under average.

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 875 million bushels, 2 percent above last month, 7 percent above last year but 12 percent under average.

Other Spring Wheat production is placed at 192 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year and 4 percent below average.

Durum Wheat prospects, at 43.7 million bushels, are down 39 percent from the 1962 crop.

Oat production is forecast at 966 million bushels, 6 percent lower than 1962 and 18 percent below average.

Sorghum acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 16.3 million acres--up 10 percent from 1962.

Soybean acreage for beans, at 29.1 million acres, is up 4 percent from 1962 and the largest of record.

Sugar beet production prospects are up 19 percent from the 1962 record crop. The increase is the result of larger acreage and higher yields.

Late Summer Potato crop is estimated at 32.6 million hundredweight, 3 percent less than the 1962 crop, and 6 percent below average.

Apple production in commercial areas is estimated at 116 million bushels. 7 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (7-63)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated July 1, 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated June 1, 1963	Indicated July 1, 1963
Corn, grain	bu.	54.1	64.1	63.2	3,551,952	3,643,615	---	3,849,133
Wheat, all	"	24.2	25.1	25.0	1,225,262	1,092,562	1,084,095	1,110,578
Winter	"	25.7	24.4	25.9	997,730	817,154	854,542	875,010
All spring	"	19.2	27.4	22.0	227,532	275,408	1/229,553	235,568
Durum	"	18.6	29.7	22.0	27,424	71,809	---	43,708
Other spring	"	19.3	26.6	22.1	200,107	203,599	---	191,860
Oats	"	41.2	45.0	44.0	1,182,012	1,031,743	---	965,736
Barley	"	30.4	34.5	31.7	433,898	429,495	---	373,054
Rye	"	17.6	20.4	18.6	29,060	41,175	---	29,322
Flaxseed	"	8.1	11.4	9.8	27,268	31,952	---	30,831
Rice 100 lb.	bag	2/ 3,317	2/ 3,653	2/ 3,613	50,026	64,458	---	63,769
Hay, all	ton	1.71	1.80	1.64	117,235	121,034	---	109,418
Hay, wild	"	.88	.98	.82	9,815	10,899	---	8,989
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.35	2.53	2.26	66,615	71,651	---	64,673
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.59	1.52	1.46	23,354	21,986	---	20,144
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.23	1.15	1.13	4,402	2,942	---	2,880
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,255	2/ 1,264	2/ 1,318	18,420	18,827	---	19,288
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,202	2/ 1,464	2/ 1,275	3,611	4,947	---	4,386
Potatoes	cwt							
Winter	"	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,130	3,800	3,952
Early spring	"	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,304	5,196
Late spring	"	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	23,410	24,027
Early summer	"	136.6	144.6	142.6	13,772	12,685	12,591	12,431
Late summer	"	198.0	215.5	209.9	34,810	33,710	---	32,552
Fall	"	191.7	195.4	4/	178,272	191,025	---	4/
Total	"	186.0	193.8	4/	261,249	266,703	---	4/
Sweetpotatoes	"	72.8	84.9	78.9	17,030	19,009	---	16,656
Tobacco	lb.	1,623	1,884	1,874	1,841,189	2,309,055	---	2,221,513
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	24.5	25.2	27.9	7,692	10,097	---	13,311
Sugar beets	"	17.4	16.5	17.5	16,359	18,240	---	21,672
Hops	lb.	1,530	1,510	1,554	44,816	44,231	---	50,981
Pasture	pct	5/ 87	5/ 84	5/ 77	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ First estimate will be published August 9, 1963. 5/ Condition July 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated June 1, 1963	Indicated July 1, 1963
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 121,734	1/ 125,425	---	116,330
Peaches	"	1/ 72,130	1/ 75,789	73,840	73,133
Pears	"	1/ 28,329	1/ 29,294	20,522	20,147
Grapes	ton	2,969	1/ 3,210	---	3,486
Cherries	"	221	287	2/ 149	148
Apricots	"	1/ 193	1/ 166	221	220

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	104,155
Grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,830
Lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	12,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61 1/	1962	1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,418	12,429	12,295	5,664	5,728	5,727
June	11,981	11,926	11,862	5,143	5,290	5,319
Jan.-June Incl.	65,377	66,290	65,726	32,564	32,693	32,376

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1957-61		1962		1963	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn	34.7	1,196,818	42.7	1,549,423	38.1	1,389,822
Wheat (old crop)	7.6	91,780	8.3	102,308	8.8	95,713
Durum(" ")	---	---	---	1,757	---	18,012
Oats (old crop)	20.8	251,622	22.6	228,698	22.7	234,129
Barley(" ")	13.5	58,486	12.1	47,951	15.6	66,863
Rye (" ")	10.7	3,078	6.9	1,908	5.1	2,088
Flaxseed(" ")	5.6	1,860	6.0	1,328	4.9	1,556
Soybeans	6.0	30,457	6.0	40,729	5.4	36,474
Sorghum	6.3	33,665	8.6	41,473	9.0	45,962

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1963 pct. of 1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	65,761	56,842	60,880	107.1
Wheat, all	50,406	43,576	44,501	102.1
Winter	38,590	33,513	33,816	100.9
All spring	11,816	10,063	10,685	106.2
Durum	1,518	2,418	1,991	82.3
Other spring	10,297	7,645	8,694	113.7
Oats	28,749	22,934	21,939	95.7
Barley	14,293	12,443	11,758	94.5
Rye	1,641	2,014	1,576	78.3
Flaxseed	3,452	2,791	3,140	112.5
Rice	1,505	1,765	1,765	100.0
Sorghums	19,589	14,725	16,265	110.5
Cotton 1/	15,038	16,293	14,856	91.2
Hay, all	68,628	67,332	66,663	99.0
Hay, wild	11,143	11,109	10,972	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	28,388	28,356	28,621	100.9
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	14,652	14,495	13,761	94.9
Hay, lespedeza	3,578	2,559	2,558	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,468	1,490	1,463	98.2
Peas, dry field	299	338	344	101.8
Soybeans 3/	24,532	28,703	29,939	104.3
Soybeans for beans	23,629	27,857	29,074	104.4
Peanuts 3/	1,625	1,531	1,518	99.2
Potatoes				
Winter	30	22	20	93.1
Early spring	28	24	28	115.6
Late spring	139	109	113	104.2
Early summer	101	88	87	99.4
Late summer	176	156	155	99.2
Fall	929	978	973	99.5
Total	1,403	1,376	1,377	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	236	224	211	94.2
Tobacco	1,134	1,226	1,186	96.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	400	477	119.2
Sugar beets	942	1,104	1,235	111.9
Hops	29	29	33	111.9

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Planted acreage.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Willard W. Cochrane

By designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture

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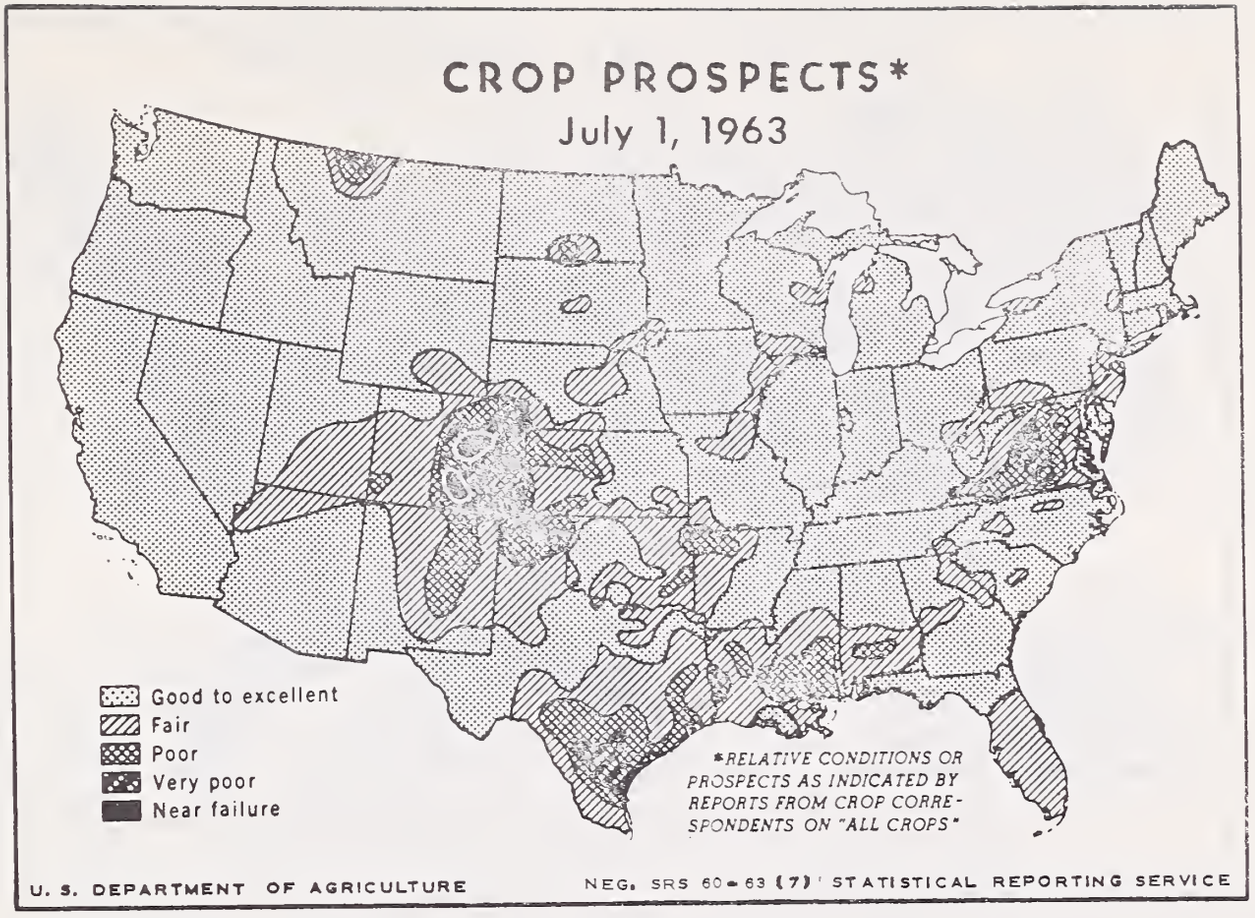
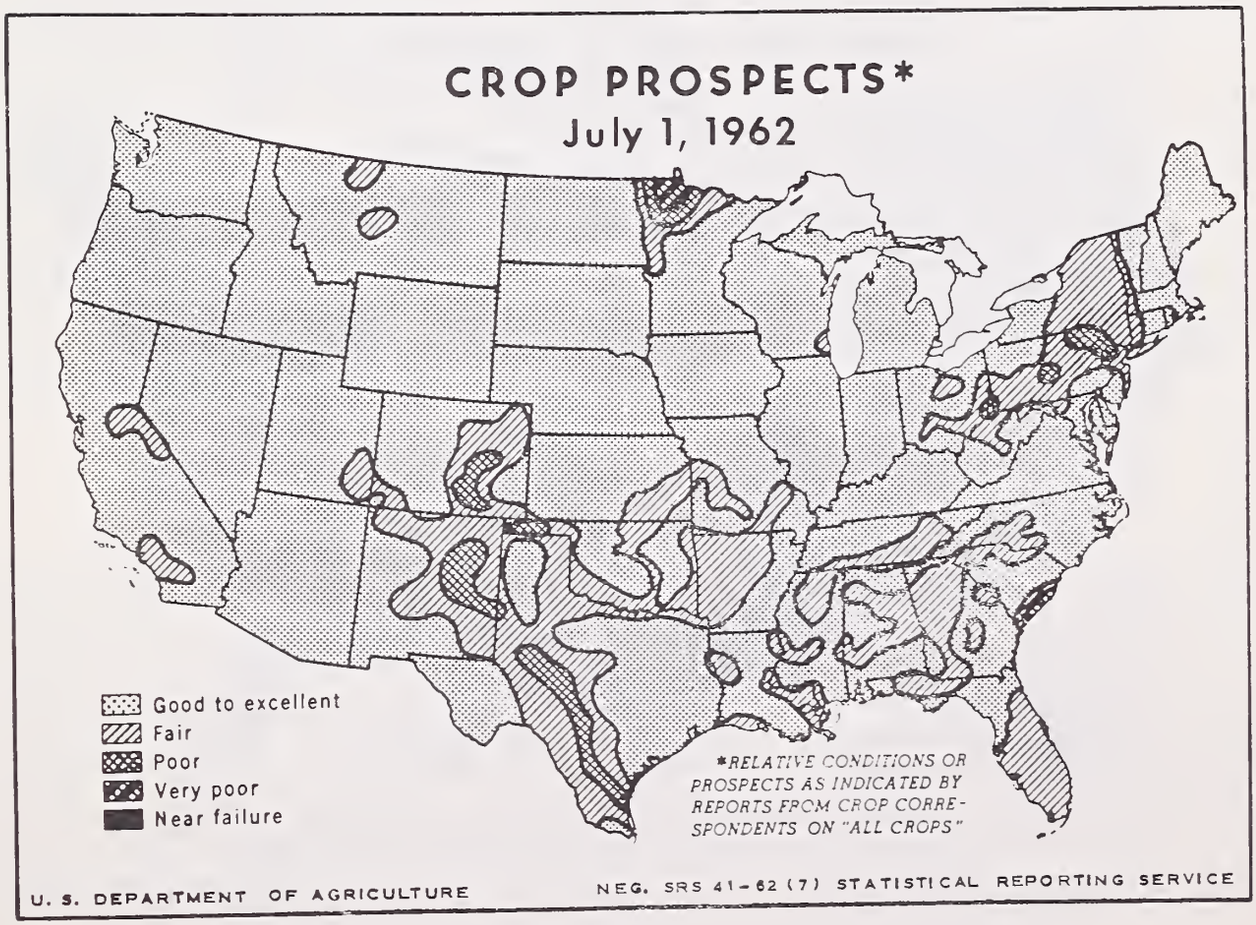

CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1963
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 60-63 (7) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE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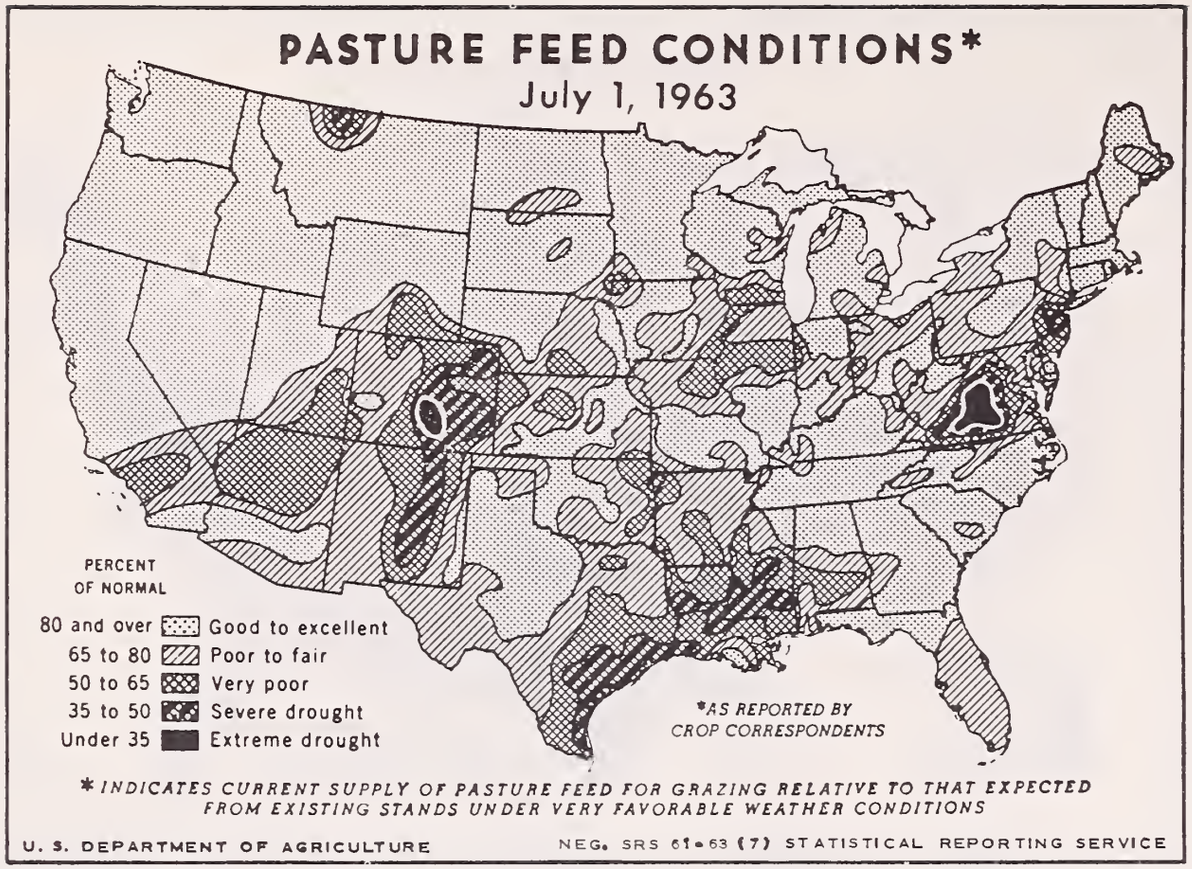
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1963
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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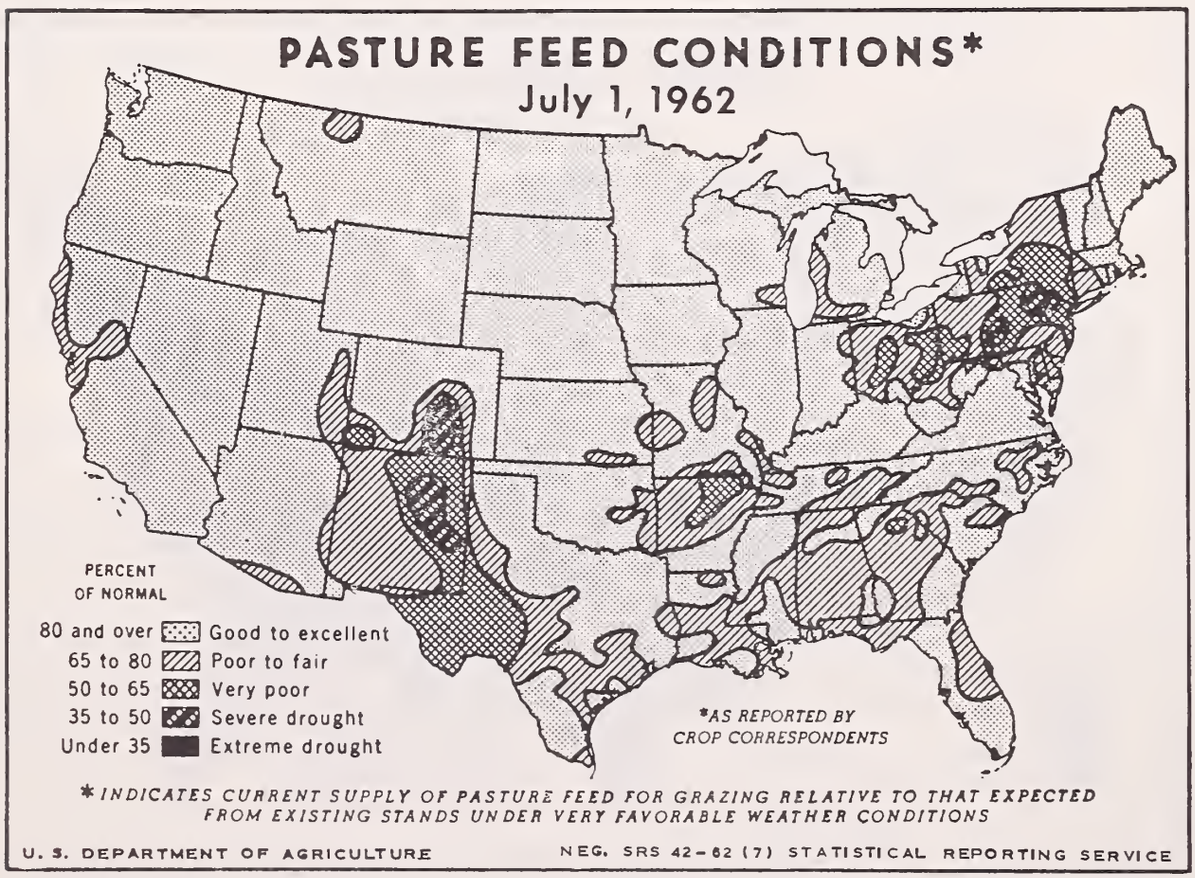
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 42-62 (7) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1963

Crop acreage for harvest is expected to expand in 1963, but crop production prospects depend to a greater extent than usual on growing conditions through the remainder of the season, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Increased wheat allotments and less acreage diversion under the Feed Grain Program are responsible for much of the acreage increase over 1962. Feed grain production is expected to be larger than last year with food grains showing a smaller upswing. Soybean acreage expanded to a new record. Spring work progressed rapidly and crop progress is normal or better on July 1, but soil moisture deficiencies threaten unless summer rainfall meets current crop needs.

Planted Acreage 2 Percent More than Last Year

Crop acreages planted for harvest in 1963 total 309 million acres--2 percent more than the record low of 302 million planted last year. A 10 percent increase in wheat allotments and a smaller acreage signed for diversion under the Feed Grain Program were major factors in the acreage expansion. Favorable working conditions throughout nearly all areas of the Nation permitted farmers to seed practically all of the spring crops intended.

Expansion of planted acreages over last year totaled 4.0 million acres of feed grains, 3.6 million of food grains and 1.2 million acres of soybeans. Among the feed grains, larger acreages of corn and sorghum grain more than offset smaller seeded acreages of oats and barley. In the food grains, producers of winter wheat and spring wheat other than durum took full advantage of the 10 percent increase in allotments. The acreage of durum wheat, however, was lowered following the sharp expansion in 1962. Seeded acreage of rye was 10 percent less than a year earlier while rice acreage was unchanged. Soybean acreage, a new high, coupled with a larger flaxseed acreage to more than offset a 9 percent smaller cotton acreage. All hay acreage is expected to total 1 percent less than last year. Tobacco, peanuts, and sweet potato acreages are smaller than in 1962, Irish potato acreage is unchanged, while sugar crops continue the rapid expansion of the previous two years.

Harvested Acreage Only 1 Percent Larger

The current estimate of total acreage for harvest in 1963 is 291 million acres--1 percent greater than the record low of last year. Changes in harvested acreages from last year follow a pattern similar to that of planted acreages. However, an unusually large abandonment of winter wheat and rye acreage because of damage from low winter temperatures and spring moisture shortages held the increase in harvested acreage at a lower level than the planted acreage change. Acreage losses for most other crops are not generally abnormal because setbacks from spring weather or other conditions came early enough to permit reseeding of damaged acreages. Much of the Nation needs timely summer rainfall to keep crops progressing until harvest time.

Crop Prospects Less Favorable Than Year Earlier

Farmers reporting for their localities rate "all crops" prospects as generally good to excellent in the West, northern Plains, and central States as well as most of the North Atlantic area. However, there were scattered areas of only fair prospects mixed with the good to excellent as rainfall has been

deficient in many areas and soil moisture shortages approached the critical point in areas missed by summer showers. A large area of poor crop prospects centered in eastern Colorado where severe winter setbacks and lack of spring rainfall resulted in loss of winter wheat acreage and reduced the acreage intended for spring crops.

Another area of poor crop prospects spreads out from central Virginia, which missed the partial relief of early June rains, along the Atlantic Coast. Much of the Gulf Coast area from Texas to Alabama has only fair prospects at best although late June rains brought relief. Poor stands and weedy fields reduced the beneficial effects of the rains in some of this area. Although prospects for 1963 across the Nation are not rated quite as good as a year earlier, favorable conditions could bring bumper crops to many areas and partly make up for the bad start in others.

Crop Work Generally Well Advanced

Harvest of fall seeded grains was a week or more ahead of the usual pace on July 1 with combines rolling as far north as Nebraska. Planting of spring crops was also completed a week to ten days ahead of normal hastened by favorable conditions for field work early in the season. However, progress of the major crops received setbacks in various areas of the Nation. Cool May temperatures, widespread late May frosts, chronic lack of soil moisture in some areas and excessive showers in others slowed development of many row crops to about average. Spring grains continued to hold the lead of an early start and were well ahead of the usual early July progress in the important North Central area.

The Corn Belt had excellent weather for last fall's harvest and more than the usual amount of fall plowing was accomplished. Winter precipitation was generally below normal and soils dried to desirable working conditions early in the spring. Field work progressed rapidly and seeding of most crops was completed in early June. A late frost swept the Corn Belt area about May 20 nipping tender crops, holding back development, and causing some acreage to be replanted. A freeze in areas of Northern Illinois and Indiana and Southern Michigan on June 21, the last day of spring, caused local losses in low pockets. Spring rainfall was generally normal or below in the Corn Belt States. As of July 1 moisture shortages lowered hay and pasture crop prospects but limited damage to row crops is indicated. Timely summer rains to meet current needs are essential to bring the crops in this important area through the remainder of the season.

A similar situation exists in the North Atlantic States where scattered shower patterns brought below normal rainfall keeping farmers acutely aware of the threat of a reccurrence of the 1962 drought. Cool temperatures slowed crop progress but June highs spurred development where moisture was adequate. The Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia area was extremely dry in April and May but early June rains brought partial relief to the coastal areas.

In the South Atlantic and South Central States, drought conditions existed along the Gulf while damage from excessive rains plagued inland areas. Heavy showers drenched the area from Northeastern Texas eastward to the Carolinas in late April and again in late May. Washing, flooding, and silting caused some crop damage and made replanting necessary. Rains broke the extended dry spell

in the Gulf areas about mid-June and almost daily rainfall kept fields too wet for good control of weeds, insects, and diseases. All except early crops benefited although some losses of crops ready to be harvested were reported.

The Central and Southern Plains area was dry in early spring with severe drought conditions centering in Southwestern Kansas, Southeastern Colorado, Northeastern New Mexico and the Panhandle areas of Texas and Oklahoma. Rainfall in late May came too late to help wheat in the driest area but gave a boost to the surrounding acreage and brought moisture essential for seeding of sorghums and other late seeded crops.

In the Northern Mountain and Pacific Northwest areas a cool spring brought a slow start to the 1963 crop season. Relatively favorable conditions prevailed in late spring months and above normal rainfall did much to push back the danger of late season water shortages. The far Southwest missed most of the rainfall and high temperatures reduced dryland crop and range prospects. Irrigation water projects still had adequate supplies but areas depending on stream flow have doubtful late season prospects.

Larger Feed Grain Production

Tonnage of all feed grains is expected to total more than last year. Combined production of the three crops estimated in July - corn, barley and oats-is 3 percent more than the 1962 total for these crops. The acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes is 11 percent larger but an estimate of grain production is not made until August 1. Corn acreage for grain is 7 percent more than last year. The 1963 corn crop got an early start, but was slowed by cool weather and dry soils. Barley production is expected to be 13 percent less and oat production 6 percent less than last year with reductions in both acreage and yield.

Food Grain Production Slightly Above Last Year

Estimated production of food grains totaled slightly more than last year with all wheat output nearly 2 percent larger, but smaller crops of rice and rye are expected. Winter wheat, the number one food grain, exceeded earlier expectations as the harvest neared completion in important States. Continued moisture shortages during the spring reduced yield prospects in the south central plains and wiped out considerable acreage. May frosts caught some acreage in the blooming stage and lowered yields in States in the northern part of the winter wheat area. The crop generally matured rapidly and harvest was one week or more ahead of the usual pace on July 1 with combining active from central Nebraska to Ohio.

All spring wheat production is expected to total 14 percent less than last year because yields are below last year in the important Northern Plains area. Hot weather in late June speeded maturity abnormally with some loss of yield potential.

Rice production is estimated to be 1 percent smaller than the 1962 record crop. Dry weather in the southern producing area hampered seeding and development of the crop. In California, planting was delayed by rainy weather and much of the acreage was not seeded until May 15.

Cotton Acreage Decline Offset by Expansion in Soybeans and Flaxseed

Cotton acreage planted in 1963, 14,856,000 acres, is 9 percent less than last year chiefly because of allotment reductions. In southeastern cotton States planting started early but frosts and heavy rains resulted in considerable replanting. June rainfall and higher temperatures brought improvement but continued rains hampered weed and insect control. In central cotton producing areas, the crop is comparatively early except where severe storms forced replanting of about one-half of the acreage in the Southern High Plains area of Texas. The Arizona and California crop is a week or more late but making satisfactory progress.

Soybean acreage continues to expand with 29.9 million acres planted for all purposes in 1963--4 percent larger than last year's record acreage and 22 percent more than average. Increases were indicated in most producing areas. The sharpest percentage increase over last year occurred in the South Central States, especially Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The 1963 soybean acreage was generally planted earlier than normal except where soybeans follow an earlier harvested crop. Moisture shortages and high temperatures caused some problems but most of the major soybean areas had favorable prospects by July 1. The first production estimate of the 1963 season will be made as of August 1.

Flaxseed growers planted 9 percent more acres in 1963 than last year. Harvested acreage is indicated to be 13 percent larger because abandonment of planted acreage is expected to be smaller than last year when excessive rainfall damaged acreage in the Red River Valley areas. Although the 1963 crop shows good progress in the important Dakota-Minnesota producing area, the indicated yield per acre is less than last year's record high.

The acreage planted to peanuts is 1 percent less than last year. Dry soils delayed some seeding and held back development of early fields, but June rains brought relief with continuing rains hampering cultivation in some southeastern areas.

Record Sugar Crops - Tobacco Production Lower

Sugar beet production in 1963 is expected to be 19 percent larger than last year's record high. Planted acreage is 9 percent larger and generally favorable growing conditions indicate a yield of 17.5 tons per acre, 1.0 ton more than 1962. A record crop of 13.3 million tons of cane for sugar and seed is in prospect for mainland producing areas with good yield prospects on the largest acreage of record. Production in Hawaii, of 9.8 million tons, is 1 percent less than last year.

The 1963 production of all tobacco is expected to be 4 percent smaller than last year, but 21 percent more than average. Acreage for harvest is 3 percent less than last year because of lower allotments of flue-cured types and reduction in plantings of Maryland and cigar types of tobacco. The indicated average yield per acre of all types is 1,874 pounds -- second only to last year's high of 1,884 pounds.

Dry Bean and Pea Production Above Average

Dry bean production in 1963 is indicated to be 2 percent larger than last year and 5 percent more than average. The increase is the result of higher yield prospects since the acreage is 2 percent less than last year. The indicated yield of 1,318 pounds per acre is exceeded only by the record of 1,400 pounds in 1961.

Production of dry peas in 1963 is expected to be 11 percent less than last year, but 21 percent more than average. The acreage to be harvested is 2 percent larger than a year earlier, but cool weather slowed development and lowered yield prospects in the Pacific Northwest.

Pasture and Hay Crops Below Average

Pasture and hay crops started slowly in 1963 because of cool temperatures in April and much of May. Moisture shortages have held back growth over much of the Nation although some areas received excessive rainfall. Condition of pastures on July 1 was reported at 77 percent of normal - - 7 percentage points under a year earlier and 10 points below average. June rainfall was spotted but generally below normal over much of the North Central States. In the Northeast rainfall continued below normal in June and July 1 pasture feed condition was below average but better than a year earlier. Pastures benefited from June rains along the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf States. Severely dry areas in central Virginia received little rain and pasture condition for the State was the lowest since 1936. In the Central and Southern Plains area - critically dry earlier - June rainfall improved pasture prospects but reported condition was 12 or more points below average. Pastures and ranges continued to make good growth in Montana and Wyoming and westward to the Pacific. Little rain fell in the Southwest and ranges deteriorated rapidly outside of irrigated valley areas.

Prospects for hay crops follow much the same pattern as for pastures. The estimated production of all hay for 1963 is 10 percent less than last year and 7 percent smaller than average. Acreage of all kinds of hay is only 1 percent less than last year, but yield prospects are reduced for each type of hay.

Less Farm Stored Grains

Total tonnage of feed grains stored on farms on July 1 of 46 million tons was 8 percent smaller than the record high of a year earlier although 14 percent larger than average. Farm stocks of corn were 10 percent less than last year's record high, but 16 percent more than average. The decrease in corn stored on farms more than offset increases in farm holdings of each of the other three feed grains.

Disappearance of feed grains from farms during the April-June quarter was greater than last year because slow developing pastures required extra spring feeding of livestock.

Farm stocks of food grains were less than last year. Wheat stocks were 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, but farm stored rye totaled 9 percent greater. Farm held soybeans were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier, but 20 percent more than average. Flaxseed stocks were 17 percent larger than a year ago, but 16 percent smaller than average.

Summer Vegetable Production Smaller

Summer production of fresh market vegetables is expected to be 5 percent smaller than last year. Lower production is estimated for cabbage, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Early summer output of carrots and celery is expected to exceed a year earlier, but late summer crops are smaller. Summer melon production is expected to total 5 percent less than last year with reduction in both cantaloups and watermelons. Moisture shortages hampered vegetable producing areas in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and full use was made of available irrigation facilities. June rainfall brought relief to vegetable areas from Virginia southward, but almost daily showers in late June interfered with harvesting. Summer vegetables in irrigated areas of California made good progress.

The 1963 acreage of 9 vegetable crops planted for commercial processing totals 8 percent less than a year earlier. The prospective production of snap beans is 4 percent less than the 1962 crop, while 1963 output of green peas is expected to be 1 percent larger than last year. No production estimates are made at this time for other processing crops, but smaller acreages are indicated for green lima beans, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Acreages of snap beans, beets, cucumbers, green peas, and spinach are larger than a year earlier.

Total Potato Acreage Unchanged from 1962

The total acreage of all seasonal groups of potatoes for the 1963 crop year is practically the same as last year. Production of the various seasonal groups has shown considerable change from last year with a smaller winter and summer output, but more spring potatoes. Indicated acreage for the important fall crop is only slightly less than last year. Sweetpotato production for 1963 is estimated to be 12 percent less than 1962 with less acreage for harvest and a lower yield per acre.

Smaller Fruit Production - - Nut Crop Larger

Less deciduous fruit is in prospect for 1963 than in 1962--4 percent less, but 2 percent above average. More grapes (a record crop in California), apricots,

and plums than last year are in prospect, but fewer apples, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and prunes. The sour cherry crop is less than half as large as last year and the smallest since 1945. Estimated production of sweet cherries and pears is only about two-thirds as large as in 1962. In the Southern States, the peach crop is the largest since 1946, but this is more than offset by a smaller crop than last year for the rest of the country. In the eastern part of the country, short crops of fruit resulted primarily from severe winter cold and late spring freezes. Along the west coast cold, wet weather during bloom resulted in a poor set of some fruits. Although growing conditions during June were generally favorable for most fruit crops, the effects of earlier cold damage and poor pollination continued to show up primarily as a heavy June drop for some fruits.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to be 13 percent greater than last year. A 46 percent increase in almonds more than offset declines for filberts and walnuts.

Citrus tonnage for the 1962-63 crop is expected to be 25 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average. Harvest of orange and grapefruit was virtually complete in all States, except California, where harvest will continue during the summer and early fall. The July 1 condition of new crop (1963 64) oranges and grapefruit is better than a year ago in California and Arizona, but down sharply in Florida.

June Milk Production Smaller -- Egg Output Slightly Larger

June milk production was 11,862 million pounds, down one half of one percent from a year earlier and 1 percent under the 1957-61 average for the month. Cumulative production for the first half of 1963 was about 1 percent less than the corresponding period of 1962. Egg production during June totaled 5,319 million eggs compared to 5,290 during June 1962. For the second consecutive month, egg output set new record highs in the South Atlantic and Western regions. Increased production also was reported in the South Central and North Atlantic States. Lower production was reported in the North Central States with the East North Central area setting a new low for the month. Total egg production, January through June, was 1 percent less than the same period in 1962.

CORN: Corn for grain production in 1963 is now expected to total 3.8 billion bushels -- 6 percent more than in each of the previous two years.

A crop of this size would be 8 percent larger than average, but 2 percent less than the record 1960 crop. The expected acreage of corn for grain of 60.9 million acres is 7 percent more than last year's acreage. A smaller acreage was signed for diversion from corn production under the Feed Grain program in 1963 than in 1962. The 1963 crop was planted under generally favorable conditions and farmers in most areas were able to seed all the acreage planned. Early season prospects indicate a 1963 yield of 63.2 bushels per acre compared with the record of 64.1 bushels last year.

Production of corn for grain in the Corn Belt, 3.3 billion bushels, is about 6 percent more than the 1962 crop. Acreage for harvest as grain in this area is 8 percent more than last year, but the July 1 prospects are not as favorable. The 1963 regional yield of 68.1 bushels per acre is less than last year's high of 69.8 bushels.

Farmers planted 69.8 million acres of corn for all purposes in 1963 compared with 66.0 in 1962 and 66.8 in 1961. Planted acreage totals for 1963 are 5 to 7 percent more than last year in the North Central and the North and South Atlantic Regions. Acreage of corn continued to decline in the South Central States with 1963 plantings 2 percent less than last year. In the Western States, corn acreage planted is 4 percent less than last year with much of the decline reported in Colorado as a result of moisture shortages. Acreage of corn planted is practically the same as indicated by farmer's intentions reported on the March 1 survey. Planting conditions were favorable in most areas, enabling corn growers to plant expected acreages.

In the Corn Belt, planting of the 1963 corn crop was virtually complete by June 1 -- a week to ten days earlier than usual. More than the usual amount of fall plowing was done and spring weather favored early seed bed preparation. Cool weather during May slowed germination and growth. Frosts were widespread around May 20, but caused limited damage, mostly to recently emerged fields. Some replanting was necessary. A late season frost on June 21 hit low areas in northern Illinois, Indiana, and southern Michigan resulting in local acreage losses. Warmer weather in early June spurred development, but late June's high temperatures accentuated the short moisture reserves in some areas. Subsoil moisture supplies have been short because of winter precipitation deficiencies and dry topsoils have been reported sometime during the spring in most Corn Belt States. Corn has grown well to date, but continued favorable development of the crop depends on adequate rainfall to meet current seasonal needs.

A similar pattern of an early start on corn planting prevailed in the North and South Atlantic and South Central States. Dry soils hampered activity

in the Maryland-Virginia area but beneficial rains were received after June 1. Areas along the Gulf were dry through April and May with some damage to early corn and some delay in seeding later acreage. The northern parts of the Gulf States received heavy rains about the end of April and again at the end of May. Considerable corn acreage was replanted because of damage from flooding, washing, and silting. In Western States, early season cool weather slowed farm activity but late spring conditions were generally favorable. Unusual April, May, and June rainfall postponed threatened moisture shortages. However, dry soils reduced the potential corn acreage especially in eastern Colorado. Irrigation water prospects for late season needs are still short in areas depending chiefly on stream run-off.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 of 1,390 million bushels were down 10 percent from the record high July 1 level last year. On July 1, 1962 stocks on farms totaled 1,549 million bushels and the 5-year average is 1,197 million bushels. A higher rate of disappearance of corn on farms for the entire period from October last year to July largely caused this year's lower corn stocks since total supplies at the beginning of the season were practically the same as a year earlier.

July 1 corn stocks compared with last year were lower for all major geographic areas of the United States. Despite the decline, this year's corn stocks on farms on July 1 were the third highest for that date, exceeded only in 1961 and 1962. Disappearance of corn from April to July, while above last year, was still under the average rate of disappearance for this period.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is forecast at 1,111 million bushels, 2 percent more than the 1962 crop but 9 percent less than average. The indicated yield of 25.0 bushels per harvested acre is one-tenth of a bushel less than last year's yield. Winter wheat yield is above last year but spring wheat yields are expected to be lower.

Total acreage of all wheat for harvest as grain is estimated to be 44.5 million acres, 2 percent above last year but 12 percent below the 1957-61 average. The all wheat national allotment is 55 million acres for the 1963 crop. There is no mandatory reduction in allotted acres as was the case with the 1962 crop. The 1963 program permits growers to voluntarily divert a minimum of 20 percent of the acreage allotment or small farm acreage base up to a maximum of 50 percent. A total of 7.8 million acres was enrolled in the 1963 program as intended for diversion.

WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop is now expected to be 875 million bushels, 7 percent more than last year but 12 percent below average. By the first of July one of the earliest harvests of record had progressed northward to central Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Texas and Oklahoma harvests were completed a week to ten days earlier than usual. Combining of wheat was coming to a close in Kansas by July 1 and Colorado harvest was over half completed. Better than expected harvest returns in eastern United States, near record prospects in the Northwest, and higher yields in Kansas and Nebraska boosted the wheat production forecast above the June 1 level. The yield per acre, estimated at 25.9 bushels, is a half-bushel higher than last year and above average.

The acreage seeded for the 1963 crop of winter wheat was 42.1 million acres. Acreage to be harvested for grain was estimated at 33.8 million acres, 1 percent more than in 1962. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain accounted for 19.6 percent of the seeded acreage. This would be the largest abandonment and diversion since 1956. Abandonment was heavy in the Southern plains where winter injured wheat fields were further subjected to severe spring drought and, in some areas, serious insect injury. Heaviest acreage loss centered in southeastern Colorado, the Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas.

In Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, harvest was practically completed by July 1. June rainfall replenished soil moisture but came too late to be of benefit to wheat except in the later areas of eastern and northern Kansas. Quality of the southwest crop is reported to be high. Protein percent and test weights of Kansas wheat are running above last year with test weights well above average and protein only slightly below average.

Harvest of wheat was active in Nebraska by July 1. In Nebraska and South Dakota there was damage to wheat from freezing weather in late May. Full extent of the damage will not be known until harvest is completed. Some stem rust is evident in Nebraska and South Dakota this year but at the present time is not considered a threat to the crop. Hot, dry winds the last days of June and early July forced maturity of South Dakota wheat.

In the eastern Corn Belt States, June weather conditions were favorable for the development of wheat. Harvest was underway in southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Yields were exceeding earlier expectations in most instances, however, the late May freeze caused damage in northern Indiana and Southeastern Illinois. South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States as well as Kentucky and Tennessee harvested larger wheat crops than were expected on June 1.

In Colorado, the winter wheat crop faced numerous hazards throughout the growing season --- fall drought, winter freeze damage, spring drought, insects, a May freeze, and finally hot, dry winds in late June. A substantial portion of the acreage failed to overcome these conditions and was abandoned. Serious yield loss was sustained on acreage remaining for harvest.

Northwest winter wheat prospects advanced with favorable June weather. Record or near record yields are expected despite a limited drought area in north central Montana, stripe rust in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and a heavy growth of cheat grass in Oregon and Washington wheat fields. Rust damage to date has been confined to a few susceptible varieties in Oregon.

DURUM WHEAT: The durum wheat production forecast of 43.7 million bushels is 39 percent less than last year's large crop but 59 percent above the average. Yield per harvested acre, forecast at 22.0 bushels, is the third highest of record. The crop outlook is excellent except in north central Montana where persistent drought limited production prospects. Some acreage was drowned out in Canadian Border areas of North Dakota, the Red River Valley and northeastern South Dakota. The drowned-

out acreage is not extensive and, generally, abandonment is expected to be about average. Crop development this year was more advanced by July 1 than last year's late crop but was about the same as usual. Less than half the acreage was headed in the main durum area. The acreage for harvest in 1963 is expected to be 2.0 million acres, compared with 2.4 million acres last year and the average of 1.5 million. North Dakota, the leading durum State, expects to have the largest harvested acreage, with the exception of last year, since 1953. South Dakota's durum acreage is the smallest since 1959. Acreage is unchanged from 1962 in Minnesota but is down more than a third in Montana.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 192 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than the 1962 crop and 4 percent below average. Present yield prospects are 22.1 bushels per harvested acre and if realized would be the third highest yield of record.

Planted acreage of spring wheat, other than durum, is estimated at 9.0 million acres, 13 percent above last year's small acreage but 17 percent below average. All producing States except Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington show an increase over 1962. Colorado and Nevada were the same as a year earlier, while Oregon and Washington planted about a third less acreage to spring wheat. Planting conditions were generally favorable in the main spring wheat areas. In the Pacific Northwest wet weather delayed seeding. Severe drought in Colorado limited the acreage seeded in that State, while dry soils during May delayed the seeding of spring wheat in north central Montana and parts of Wyoming and South Dakota. Much needed June rainfall gave a boost to the developing crop in most areas although excessive moisture in parts of the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota as well as in northeastern South Dakota flooded out some acreage. On July 1 the crop was headed and turning color in South Dakota. Half the acreage was headed in North Dakota and about one-third headed in Montana. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 8.7 million acres, 14 percent above 1962 but 16 percent below average.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop wheat on farms July 1 totaled 96 million bushels, 6 percent less than a year earlier but 4 percent above the 1957-61 average. The July 1 carryover was nearly 9 percent of the 1962 production and the smallest since 1958. Wheat stocks in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Colorado represented 90 percent of the Nation's total.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter, 100 million bushels, was the smallest since 1947--8 percent less than for the same period in 1962 and a fourth less than average.

Durum stocks on farms were 18 million bushels, one-fourth of the 1962 production compared with less than 2 million bushels on farms a year earlier. Disappearance of durum from farms during the April-June quarter amounted to 22.7 million bushels.

OATS: Production of oats in 1963 is estimated at 966 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year and 18 percent below average. This is the smallest crop since 1939, largely a result of the small planted acreage. Yield per acre is forecast at 44.0 bushels, slightly below the 45.0 bushels last year, but above the 41.2 bushel average.

In the important North Central States generally favorable conditions permitted spring planting slightly ahead of normal except in Wisconsin where planting was delayed by rains. Many thin stands and uneven fields resulted from the dry April and cool early May weather in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri but generally, yield prospects are good in all northern States. Severe winter kill occurred in the Southern States, particularly in the South Central region. This, coupled with drought conditions during April and early May, resulted in generally poor crop outturns. In the Western States, crop conditions have been generally good in all areas, except for dry soil conditions in northwest Montana and the Eastern Slope of Colorado.

By July 1, harvest was nearing completion in the Southern States after delaying mid-June rains. Combining was underway in earliest fields in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois following wheat harvest. About three-fourths or more of the fields in the North Central States were headed. Hot, dry weather late in the month was rapidly hastening maturity and color. In the Western States, except California, oats were in widely varying stages of development with few headed out. In California, harvest was well underway.

The acreage seeded to oats for all purposes last fall and this spring totaled 29.3 million acres, down 3 percent from last year and 18 percent below average. This is the smallest acreage planted in the 38 years of record, and continues the steady downward trend underway since 1956. Decreased acreage occurred in all parts of the country with only a few States showing an increased planted acreage.

Oat acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 21.9 million acres, 4 percent less than last year but 24 percent below the average. This is the smallest acreage harvested for grain since 1883. Acreage in all areas of the country is down from last year with very sharp decreases shown for most Southern States reflecting the effects of the very severe winter and dry spring. Abandonment and uses other than grain account for 25 percent of the total planted acreage, slightly more than last year, and well above average.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Old-crop oats stored on the Nation's farms July 1, 1963 amounted to 234 million bushels, 2 percent larger than the 229 million held a year earlier but 7 percent below average for this date.

Compared with a year earlier, increased stocks in the Dakotas and western States were partially offset by smaller holdings in other areas. The 81.6 million bushels stored on farms in the Dakotas account for 35 percent of July 1, 1963 holdings with North Dakota stocks the highest of record for this date. Stocks were below average in all areas except the West.

Disappearance from farm storages during the April June quarter amounted to 197 million bushels, compared with 203 million a year earlier. Except for 1960, disappearance during this quarter of 1963 was the lowest since 1935.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans planted alone for all purposes in 1963 reached 29.9 million acres, continuing the upward trend of recent years. The acreage is 4 percent larger than the previous record acreage planted in 1962 and exceeds the average by 22 percent. Growers are expected to harvest 29.1 million acres for beans, a 4 percent increase over last year and 23 percent above average.

The acreage planted alone for all purposes is the same as growers' intentions in March. A decline from intentions in the North Central region was offset by increases in the South Central and South Atlantic States.

The first forecast of production for the 1963 crop will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

The 1963 soybean crop was planted well ahead of average as many North Central States ran a week or more ahead of normal. Planting was delayed in many Southern and Eastern areas by dry soils, but planting was nearly completed by July 1, except for that acreage normally planted after small grains. Generally the crop has a good stand and made good progress to July 1 although some areas need rain. In the North Central region, cool weather in May slowed early development but good to excellent progress occurred with the warm weather in June. However, soil moisture was becoming short by the first of July in Ohio and northern parts of Indiana, Illinois and eastern Iowa. High temperatures in late June across much of the Soybelt threatened the favorable crop development. Lack of moisture earlier this spring hindered the crop in South Central and South Atlantic States but needed rains in late May and June provided favorable moisture supplies to most of these areas.

Acreage increases over last year are general in all producing areas with the bulk of the increase in the North Central and South Central regions. Changes from last year in the North Central States range from a 4 percent decline in Kansas to more than double last year's small acreage in North Dakota. Illinois, the leading soybean State, has 1 percent larger acreage while Iowa is up 6 percent. Minnesota and Nebraska each show a 5 percent gain while Indiana and Missouri are up 2 percent. The acreage in Ohio is the same as a year earlier. The South Central area, up 10 percent, has the sharpest percentage increase over last year. Arkansas, the largest producer in the area, is up 8 percent from last year and now has the third largest acreage following Illinois and Iowa. Mississippi and Tennessee are up 13 and 10 percent, respectively. The South Atlantic States show a combined increase of 5 percent over 1962.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: The estimate of soybean stocks on farms July 1 is 36.5 million bushels, 10 percent below a year earlier but 20 percent above average. The indicated disappearance of soybeans from farms during the past quarter was 99.5 million bushels compared with record disappearance for the quarter of 123.9 million bushels in 1962 and the average of 84.0 million bushels.

Stocks were down from last year in each of the soybean producing areas with the sharpest percentage declines occurring in the minor North Atlantic region and in the South Central States.

Farm holdings were down 8 percent from last year in the North Central States although three of the major soybean States had more stocks on hand than a year earlier. Holdings were up 20 percent in Ohio, 14 percent in Illinois and 2 percent in Iowa. The North Central States combined accounted for 93 percent of the country's total farm stocks with over four-fifths of the U. S. total in the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

BARLEY: Production of barley is expected to be 373 million bushels, down 13 percent from last year and 14 percent below average. All areas of the country expect smaller production than last year and the average as a result of less acreage for harvest and lower expected yields. By July 1, harvest of winter barley was nearing completion in the Southern States, a little behind normal because of mid-June rains, and was underway in all other States. Maturity of spring seeded fields was hastened by hot, dry weather. Nearly all fields in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota were headed by July 1, and were about 1/3 headed in Montana. Yield prospects are generally above average in the major producing States, except Washington where the fall planted crop was badly winter damaged and spring seedings were delayed by wet cold weather. An excellent crop is again expected in California. Yields of both fall and spring sown crops are expected to be quite variable in most States as a result of the adverse winter and spring weather.

The 14.0 million acres seeded to barley last fall and this spring is 4 percent less than last year and 13 percent below the 1957-61 average. Of the major producing States, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington show increases from last year's planted acreage. About 84 percent of the U. S. planted acreage will be harvested for grain this year compared with 85 percent last year. The acreage for harvest as grain --11.8 million acres-- is 6 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 66.9 million bushels. This is almost 40 percent more than was held on farms a year earlier and 14 percent more than the average. Stocks at this level are the largest for this date since 1943 in contrast to last year's relatively small holdings of 48 million bushels. Over 63 percent of the total holdings were located in North Dakota and Montana. Disappearance of barley from farms during the April-June quarter was 62.3 million bushels, 21 percent more than a year earlier but 16 percent below the 5-year average.

RYE: A crop of 29,322,000 bushels of rye is forecast for 1963 -- 29 per cent below the large 1962 crop but 1 percent above average. The yield of 18.6 bushels per acre is below the 1962 record 20.4 bushels but above the 5-year average of 17.6 bushels.

The 12 million bushel decrease from last year is largely in the four Plains States -- North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. These four States are expected to produce 50 percent of the Nation's rye crop in 1963 compared with 65 percent in 1962. Yield prospects are below last year in the Plains States where a May freeze damaged some of the acreage in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Moderate gains and losses were offsetting in other important rye States. Production is expected to exceed last year's crop in Minnesota, Michigan, and Washington. Smaller crops are expected for Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

The acreage seeded to rye last fall and this spring totaled 4.4 million acres, 10 percent less than the previous year but 4 percent above the 5-year average. The North Central region has 54 percent of the planted acreage but accounts for almost three-fourths of the estimated acreage for harvest as grain. Diversion to uses other than grain and abandonment account for 64 percent of the seeded acreage.

The seedings in the important North Central Region were 16 percent less than a year earlier. The large reduction in seeded acreage from last year in the Dakotas was partly offset by some increase in other areas that had roughage shortages.

The estimated 1.6 million acres for harvest as grain is 22 percent less than last year and 4 percent below the 5-year average. The largest decreases are in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, Montana, and Colorado. The Western States along with the Atlantic States expect to have a larger acreage harvested for grain than in 1962.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stored on the Nation's farms July 1 totaled 2,088,000 bushels, compared with 1,908,000 bushels a year earlier and the 1957-61 average of 3,078,000 bushels. This year's July 1 farm stocks accounted for 5.1 percent of the 1962 production compared with last year's 6.9 percent and the average of 10.7 percent. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter totaled 5.3 million bushels, the largest since 1958. This year's disappearance is much above last year's small farm out-movement of 2.4 million bushels and the 5-year average disappearance of 3.9 million bushels.

The North Central and North Atlantic were the only areas showing increases in farm stocks from July 1, 1962. The three main rye producing States of North and South Dakota and Nebraska accounted for more than half the Nation's farm stocks.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is expected to be 30.8 million bushels, 4 percent less than the 32.0 million bushels produced in last year's very favorable season, but 13 percent above average. Decreased production from 1962 is expected because a 13 percent increase in acreage for harvest is more than offset by prospective decreased yield. Growers expect to harvest 3.1 million acres compared with 2.8 million acres in 1962. The prospective yield per acre is 9.8 bushels compared with 11.4 bushels last year (a record) and the average of 8.1 bushels per acre.

Seeding in the major flaxseed producing areas was completed in the usual time under favorable conditions with few exceptions. Abandonment is expected to be less than last year.

The three most important flaxseed producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 95 percent of the Nation's crop. These States report good progress with adequate moisture supplies except south central North Dakota. The crop ranged from just planted to the bloom stage, so some areas will have a late harvest but not to the extent of last year. The crop has made normal progress with North Dakota at one-fifth bloom, South Dakota at one-half bloom stage, and Minnesota ranging from two-fifths bloom in the west central area to three-fifths bloom in the southwest. The late May frost caused limited damage in South Dakota. Iowa, on the southern fringe of the main flaxseed producing area, reported yields down from both last year and the average because of May frost damage as well as moisture shortage.

In the early producing States, harvesting was underway in the Imperial Valley in California and yields were running above last year. Planting in the Half Moon Bay area, however, was late and the outlook is for reduced yields this year. The Texas crop is all harvested and turned out better than expected in spite of a January freeze and a very dry spring. Nearly a third of the crop had to be abandoned and the harvest yielded 5 bushels per acre.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stored on farms July 1 totaled 1.6 million bushels--17 percent larger than farm stocks a year earlier but 16 percent below average. Most of these stocks were located in the Dakotas and Minnesota with North Dakota accounting for nearly three-fourths of the national total.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the April-June period amounted to 5.8 million bushels compared with 3.1 million for the same period in 1962 and the 5-year average of 7.4 million bushels.

SORGHUMS: Acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes--16.7 million acres--is 11 percent above 1962 but 17 percent less than the 1957-61 average. All major producing States show increases of 5 to 16 percent over last year with Kansas and Texas accounting for more than 1 million of the total 1.7 million acre increase over 1962.

The four major producing States extending from Texas through Nebraska show significant gains of 9 to 16 percent over last year with only the Nebraska acreage above average. Important acreage increases were also made in Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona with California and South Dakota near the level of last year. The largest percentage increases were in Mississippi and Louisiana but acreage is still below average.

The acreage planted in the central and southern Plains States is above what growers intended to plant in March. Dry weather during the winter continuing well into spring resulted in heavy abandonment of winter wheat and reduced forage supplies. Adequate to excessive moisture during late May and through June was an incentive for growers to increase sorghum acreage above earlier plans. Most of the Texas acreage shows excellent prospects although the early Coastal Bend crop was hurt by drought and considerable replanting has been necessary in the Low and High Plains due to washing June rains and hail. Harvest in the Coastal Bend area was underway by July 1 but some acreage in the High Plains remained to be planted. The Kansas crop was mostly seeded by July 1 and late May and June rains provided adequate topsoil moisture for good germination and early growth. Subsoil moisture was short in the major producing areas of Nebraska but June rains were beneficial to the crop. The crop shows considerable variation ranging from just planted to more than knee high. Rain in the Oklahoma Panhandle and western half of the State in late May and early June caused growers to expand plantings well above earlier plans and got the crop off to a good but late start. By late June, three-fourths of the acreage was up to a stand with early planted fields heading in southern areas.

Acreage harvested for all purposes is indicated at 16.3 million acres, 10 percent more than last year. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1, 1963 totaled 46.0 million bushels, the second largest July 1 holdings for the 8 years for which data are available. The current stocks exceeded the 1962 level by 11 percent and the 5-year average by 37 percent.

Disappearance from farms of 54.8 million bushels during the April-June period was 31 percent above the same period last year.

RICE: The 1963 rice production forecast of 64 million bags (100-pounds) is 1 percent below last year's record crop but 27 percent above average. Acreage for harvest in 1963 is expected to be 1,764,800 acres virtually unchanged from 1962. The national rice acreage allotment for 1963 was the same as 1962.

In the Southern area, which includes all rice producing States except California, production is expected to be 1 percent above last year. Seeding was accomplished early but in some areas under dry soil conditions and fields had to be flushed to bring plant emergence. In other areas, farmers resorted to water seeding. Dry weather prior to mid-June caused a serious lowering of water reserves in Arkansas and Louisiana. In Louisiana, salt water intrusion was becoming a problem prior to the mid-June rains. Present water supplies are considered adequate. A few early fields of rice were cut in Texas in late June. Harvest of early varieties is expected to start in Louisiana by mid-July.

In California, planting in the Sacramento Valley was delayed by rainy weather and much of the acreage was not seeded until after May 15. Many farmers shifted to earlier maturing varieties where seed could be obtained. Development of the crop has been satisfactory to date, but with lower yields per acre likely, production is expected to be 8 percent less than last year.

COTTON: The 14,856,000 acres of cotton planted in the United States this year is 9 percent less than the 16,293,000 acres planted last year and 1 percent below the 1957-61 average but is well in line with reduced allotments.

Allotments of upland cotton in 1963 totaled 16.2 million acres, 10 percent less than the 18.1 million allotted for the previous year. Growers in Missouri, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Mississippi River Delta, and some areas of Texas planted practically all of their allotments. Although farmers in other areas planted a slightly higher percent of their allotments than in 1962, considerable underplanting of allotments continued, especially in Southeastern States.

Allotments of American-Egyptian cotton were boosted to 146,000 acres in 1963 and, as usual, the acreage planted, estimated at 145,500, is in close agreement with allotments. Growers planted 96,300 acres of this type of cotton in 1962 and 61,900 acres in 1961. American-Egyptian cotton is grown in the Trans-Pecos area of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

In Southeastern States first plantings were made under favorable conditions. However, weather changed and low temperatures with some late frosts coupled with heavy rains in northern Georgia and Alabama, caused considerable replanting. Dry soils also limited germination and growth in some areas. Plants responded to intermittent periods of warm weather during May and early June but frequent rains the last half of June interrupted cultivation and application of insecticides in South Carolina and Georgia.

Although dry soil delayed germination in some areas and low temperatures retarded growth in Central States, the crop is comparatively early. In all areas of Texas except the High Plains the crop was planted on schedule. Washing rains,

hail and blowing sand forced replanting of about one-half of the acreage in Southern High Plains areas and this cotton is very late. Elsewhere in Texas the crop has made good progress except in the Coastal Bend where drought reduced prospects.

Most of the New Mexico crop was planted comparatively early and has made good progress except in Northeastern areas where the crop is late. In Arizona and California below normal temperatures have limited plant growth and the crop is one to two weeks late, but otherwise in good condition and making satisfactory progress.

PEANUTS: The 1963 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 1,518,300 acres, 1 percent less than the 1,530,600 acres grown alone last year and 7 percent below the average of 1,625,000 acres. This estimate includes peanuts grown alone for picking and threshing, hogging off, and other purposes.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the acreage planted is the same as last year. A decline of slightly less than 1 percent is indicated in the Southeastern area. Acreage in Georgia and South Carolina is the same as last year but acreage is down in Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. Most of the decrease in acreage is in peanuts for purposes other than picking and threshing.

The 1963 acreage in the Southwest is down 1.5 percent from 1962. Texas and New Mexico show declines from last year but Oklahoma is unchanged. Acreage in New Mexico is up sharply from the March intentions because of an increase of about 1,900 acres in allotments over those available at that time.

Planting and cultivating were slowed by wet fields in the Virginia-Carolina area during May, but conditions improved through June and prospects are promising. In the Southeastern area, early spring planting was hampered by wet weather in Georgia, but planting moved ahead rapidly during late April. Later weather conditions in Georgia have been generally favorable and current prospects are good. Early plantings in Alabama came up to good stands, but some of the later plantings suffered from seedling diseases and dry weather, resulting in uneven stands. Prospects are generally favorable in Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi. In the Southwestern area most of the crop had good stands by July 1. Moisture supplies were adequate in all major areas and the crop was off to a good start.

The first estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and production for the 1963 crop will be published in the August Crop Production Report.

DRY BEANS: The 1963 dry bean crop forecast is 19.3 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), up 2 percent from last year's production and 5 percent above average. The prospective yield per acre of 1,318 pounds would rank as the largest of record behind the 1961 yield of 1,400 pounds. The average yield per acre is 1,255 pounds.

The increase expected in dry bean production from last year is attributed to higher yield prospects because the acreage is down 2 percent. The 1963 crop is expected to be harvested from 1.46 million acres compared with 1.49 million acres harvested last year and the average of 1.47 million acres.

In the Northeast, dry spring weather permitted timely planting of the crop in New York and Michigan and above average yields are in prospect for both States although some areas were in need of rain. In Michigan, local showers in late June brought some relief to the major bean area. The progress of dry beans was quite varied because a frost on June 22 resulted in the replanting of a substantial acreage. The height of the crop ranged from just coming up to 6 inches.

The crop in Idaho and Washington was slow in developing as a result of the cool June weather. Planting in Idaho started in good time, but rains in June caused some late plantings. The crop in Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska is off to a good start.

In the Pinto area, Colorado expects below average yields although most of the State's acreage is up to a good stand. Irrigation water supplies appear to be adequate in the Northern irrigated area except for fringe areas but were short in the Southern area. The crop was planted in good moisture in the non-irrigated Southwest area but rain will be needed to bring the crop along. The Kansas crop has a good stand and is making normal growth.

The yield per acre in California is expected to be second only to last year's record. The crop was planted late because of cool, wet weather. Early planted beans got off to a good start but the cool weather delayed development. Most of the beans raised in the State are irrigated and irrigation water supplies are adequate.

DRY PEAS: A production of 4.4 million bags (100 pounds clean basis) is forecast for this year's dry pea crop. This would be down 11 percent from last year's production but 21 percent above average.

The acreage for harvest of 344,000 acres is up 2 percent from a year earlier. Washington, the leading dry pea producing State, shows an increase of 5 percent over last year while the second ranking State, Idaho, is down 4 percent. These two States account for 91 percent of the U.S. acreage for harvest.

In the Pacific Northwest, a cool, wet season extending through the middle of May delayed plantings and slowed the development of early planted peas. Much needed warm weather prevailed over the area the last half of May and permitted the completion of plantings and accelerated plant development. In Washington, early plantings were podding while later plantings were still in bloom the last week in June. Generally the peas were looking good in Washington and Idaho and above average yields are expected although they are down from last year's high level.

The crop is off to a good start in the minor States of Minnesota and North Dakota but in Colorado expectations are at a low level because of insufficient irrigation water.

TOBACCO: In the initial forecast of the season, production of all tobacco of 2,222 million pounds is indicated--4 percent below the 2,309 million pounds produced last year but 21 percent above the 1957-61 average. The current estimate indicates the second highest production since 1954.

Plants were generally adequate this year with some localized shortages reported in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio because of unfavorable weather conditions for seedbed development. Considerable replanting was necessary in North Carolina and West Virginia and some other areas but adequate stands were reported by July 1. In the flue-cured belt early growth was hampered by cool weather and dry soils, but recent rains and warmer weather brightened prospects. Harvesting operations in Georgia were hindered by excessive moisture since June 17, with water reported standing in some fields.

The expected average yield per acre this year for all types combined, based on conditions on July 1, is 1,874 pounds. If this yield materializes it would be second only to last year's record yield of 1,884 pounds. The 5-year average is 1,623 pounds.

Growers plan to harvest about 1,185,500 acres of all types of tobacco in 1963--3 percent below 1962 but 5 percent above the 1957-61 average. Decreases from last year are expected in flue-cured, Maryland, and each cigar class. A slight increase in acreage of dark air-cured is indicated, but no appreciable change in burley and fire-cured types is apparent. All major types of tobacco except Pennsylvania seedleaf and cigar wrapper are under quotas this year. Of the types under quotas, basic allotments were lowered 5 percent for flue-cured but not changed for other types.

Flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 1,341 million pounds, 5 percent below the 1,408 million pounds produced last year, but 19 percent above the average. Type 11 tobacco got off to a slow start in early May, but stands were reported near normal. In North Carolina cool, dry weather during the early growing season retarded growth and some tobacco buttoned out. Recent showers and warm weather brightened prospects and good yields are expected. Harvest was in progress in the Border Belt of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and getting underway in eastern North Carolina by July 1, with good yields in prospect. The combined average yield expected for bright leaf types is 1,933 pounds, slightly above the 1962 crop yield of 1,930 pounds per acre, but 16 percent above the average yield. Reflecting the decrease in allotments, the estimated 693,600 acres of flue-cured for harvest is 5 percent below 1962 but nearly 2 percent above the 5-year average.

Production of burley is estimated at 670 million pounds--second only to last year's record burley production of 675 million pounds. The 1957-61 average production is 504 million pounds. The expected yield of 1,979 pounds approaches last year's record high yield of 1,992 pounds per acre compared with the average of 1,657 pounds. The 338,800 acres of burley is the highest since 1954, although only fractionally above the 338,600 acres harvested in 1962. The 5-year average acreage harvested is 303,860.

The fire-cured production is forecast at 53.5 million pounds, compared with 54.2 million pounds produced in 1962 and the average of 49.1 million pounds. Growers' prospects are for a yield per acre of 1,486 pounds, compared

with 1,500 pounds in 1962 and 1,429 pounds for the 5-year average. Fire-cured acreage for harvest is estimated at 36,000, virtually the same as last year's 36,100 acres but 5 percent above the average.

Production of Southern Maryland, type 32, is set at 34.0 million pounds compared with 39.4 million pounds produced in 1962 and the average of 34.9 million pounds. The July 1 crop condition indicates a yield of 850 pounds per acre, 100 pounds below 1962 and also below the 1957-61 average yield of 926 pounds. Weak plants, high temperatures, and short moisture caused the lower yield prospects. An estimated 40,000 acres of type 32 will be harvested this season. Because of severe plant shortages, this acreage is 2,000 acres less than intentions expressed by producers in March. Last year Southern Maryland growers harvested 41,500 acres.

A dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, of 25.3 million pounds is expected--2 percent above 1962 and 21 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,534 pounds per acre was close to the record 1,540 pounds in 1962 and exceeded the average yield of 1,359 pounds. Despite localized plant shortages producers of dark air-cured tobacco indicate they will harvest about 16,500 acres this season, or about 400 acres more than in 1962 and 1,000 acres more than average.

The cigar-filler estimate at 55.5 million pounds is about 12 percent below the 1962 production, and 1 percent below average. The yield of filler is indicated at 1,682 pounds, below the 1962 yield of 1,795 pounds, but above the average of 1,630 pounds. The lower yield is chiefly the result of plant conditions at time of planting and soil moisture shortages. The planting season was much later than 1962. Reports from cigar filler growers indicate this year's crop will be produced on about 33,000 acres. At 29,000, estimated acreage in the Lancaster area is 2,000 below 1961. In the Miami Valley area, growers plan to harvest about 4,000 acres this season compared with 4,200 last year. The average acres harvested for all filler tobacco in the two areas is 34,280 acres.

A production of 23.8 million pounds is expected for the cigar binder crop--about 18.8 million in Wisconsin and 4.9 million in the Connecticut Valley. Combined production totaled about 24.8 million pounds in 1962 and averaged 27.9 million during 1957-61. A yield of 1,664 pounds per acre is estimated compared with 1,684 pounds last year and 1,637 pounds for the 5-year average. For binder, the total of 14,300 acres for harvest this year is 3 percent less than last season. Of this year's total, acreage in Wisconsin is estimated at 11,700, or 3 percent below 1962, whereas the 2,600 acres in the Connecticut Valley is about the same as 1962. Binder was harvested from an average of 17,140 acres during the 1957-61 period.

Production of about 18.0 million pounds is forecast for the cigar wrapper crop--10.8 million of type 61 and about 7.1 million of type 62. The crop is expected to be 7 percent below 1962 and 5 percent below average.

For the combined wrapper areas, a yield of 1,393 pounds is expected, compared with 1,464 pounds in 1962 and the 5-year average of 1,388 pounds. Growers of cigar wrapper expect to harvest 12,900 acres--7,800 of type 61 and 5,100 of type 62. Wrapper acreage in the two areas last year totaled 13,200 acres and averaged 13,600 acres from 1957 through 1961. The acreage estimate for type 62 includes about 360 acres of fire-cured wrapper in 1962 and 550 acres in 1963.

APPLES: An apple crop of 116.3 million bushels is forecast for 1963, down 7 percent from last year and 4 percent below the 1957-61 average of 121.7 million bushels. Smaller crops are in prospect throughout the Eastern States with the exceptions of New England, Delaware, and Maryland. In the Central States only Missouri expects a larger crop than last year. Production prospects in Western States vary sharply but point to a net increase of 3 percent over last year and the average for that area. Of the five leading apple States, (Washington, New York, Michigan, Virginia, and California) which normally account for about 62 percent of total production, only Washington has prospects for a larger crop than last year.

Winter kill of fruit buds was not excessive but killing frosts in late May reduced prospects in most Central States and eastward into New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, and in parts of Maryland and New Jersey. Excessive rains in California limited bee activity at the time of bloom, and cool, wet weather reduced pollination in most Western areas. Weather conditions across the country during June were generally favorable for disease and insect control and for sizing of early apples.

All New England States except Rhode Island expect a larger crop than last year. The freezes of May 23 and 24 did not reach into this area. New York's Hudson Valley apple crop was damaged extensively by late May freezes but damage was negligible in the Lake Ontario area and the Champlain Valley where good crops are in prospect. Prospects appear better for McIntosh and R.I. Greenings than for other varieties, with production of these two expected to be as good as in 1962. The Pennsylvania crop is spotted and an excessive June drop will reduce the overall crop. However, sizes may be somewhat better on trees that have a light crop. Apple production prospects vary widely in Virginia with a smaller crop expected because of freeze damage. There has been little damage from insects and disease throughout the Eastern States. In Maryland harvest of some early varieties started in late June on the Eastern Shore and despite freeze damage in western Maryland, a crop equal to last year and near average is expected to materialize.

In Michigan, the apple crop varies sharply with a heavy crop of Spys, a light crop of Red Delicious and McIntosh, and fair prospects for other varieties. Frost on May 23 resulted in a heavier than normal drop. A heavy June drop in Ohio was an important factor in reducing that State's prospects. Total output in the Central States is placed at 20.1 million bushels, down nearly 20 percent from last year and 19 percent below average. In this region, only Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa expect a crop equal to or above last year. The May 2 freeze severely damaged most apples in

Tennessee and prospects point to a crop of about one-half the average and down 55 percent from 1962. A good crop is in prospect in Arkansas but additional rains are needed.

In the eight Western producing States a crop of 39.1 million bushels is expected, up 3 percent from last year's average sized crop of 37.8 million bushels. The four Northwestern States of Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho all expect larger crops than in 1962 while the other four Western States expect smaller crops. The Washington crop is forecast at 26.5 million bushels, up 24 percent from last year and 15 percent above average. The 5.1 million bushel increase expected in Washington is nearly offset by a 4.1 million bushel decline indicated in California. The California apple forecast is for 6.8 million bushels, down 38 percent from last year and 29 percent below average. The Sebastopol district and other northern producing areas of California experienced extremely unfavorable conditions for blooming and pollination. Heavy rains limited bee activity and wet ground prevented normal spraying operations for control of diseases. Gravenstein and Red Delicious were affected most and production of these varieties will be short in this area. Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, and Jonathan prospects are good. In the Watsonville district rains during the bloom period affected pollination somewhat but generally good crops of Delicious and Newtown Pippin are expected--the main varieties in this area. Harvest of early apples began in Tulare County about mid-June. Gravenstein harvest was expected to begin by July 10 in Sonoma County with volume shipments by July 20. Soil moisture is good in most areas of California.

In Washington, the crop set is spotty with the lower elevations having experienced the poorest pollinating weather. Despite the cool wet spring and variable pollinating weather, particularly in the Yakima Valley, a good crop is in prospect. Nearly all varieties appear to have a good crop in all areas except for a light crop of Delicious west of Yakima. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon, the weather during bloom was also cool and wet. In Jackson County, mid-April frosts hurt the crop and in western Oregon a poor crop is in prospect because of residual effects of last year's windstorm and poor pollinating weather this spring. Hood River and Milton-Freewater areas had good pollinating weather and good crops are in prospect. A near average crop is expected in New Mexico, slightly below the 570,000 bushels produced last year. Late frosts damaged apples again this year but in a somewhat different pattern than last year. San Juan County expects a fair size crop after three years of near failure. Lincoln County prospects appear to be excellent. Production prospects in Colorado are also near last year and average.

PEACHES: The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 73.1 million bushels, down 1 percent from a month earlier, nearly 4 percent below last year, and 6 percent below 1961 but 1 percent above the average. The decline from last month was caused by the elimination of part of California's Clingstone production through a "green drop" program put into effect by the California Cling Peach Advisory Board. U. S. production excluding the California Clingstone crop is estimated at 43.0 million bushels, up 2 percent from the June forecast but 5 percent below last year and 10 percent below average.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 30.1 million bushels, compared with the 1962 crop of 30.6 million and the 1961 crop of 27.8 million. The estimate is 23 percent above the 1957-61 average of 24.4 million bushels. Harvest of the crop is expected to start somewhat later than usual.

The California Freestone crop forecast is 12.5 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than in 1962 but about the same as in 1961 and the average. Fruit is sizing well and harvest in the San Joaquin Valley continues.

Indicated production in the 9 Southern States, as of July 1, is 19.0 million bushels, the largest crop since 1946 when 19.3 million bushels were harvested. The July 1 estimate is 27 percent above the 1962 crop, and 22 percent above average, although only 2 percent larger than the 1961 crop. Prospective production increased during June in South Carolina and Alabama as the result of rains that helped peaches size well. Prior to mid-June, many areas in Southern States had below normal rainfall and sizing of the fruit had been curtailed. North Carolina's production is expected to be unchanged from last year but all the other Southern States expect a crop larger than in 1962.

As of July 1 harvest was in full swing throughout most Southern States. Picking was general in the southern, central, and Ridge areas of South Carolina, and most of Georgia's peaches were coming from middle Georgia. Alabama and Mississippi were harvesting mid-season varieties such as Southland and Halehaven while the bulk of the Louisiana crop had been harvested by July 1. Arkansas was picking Redhaven and Fair Beauty varieties.

Warmer weather and increased moisture toward the latter part of June improved prospects in Pennsylvania, but in the rest of the Middle Atlantic additional moisture was needed in many areas. Harvest began with the picking of early varieties the last part of June on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Delaware, and in New Jersey. Delaware growers began picking Dixired peaches about July 1. Virginia will begin on Redhavens about mid-July and get into the Elberta harvest about August 1, a normal date for harvest to begin. The West Virginia peaches are later than last year and as of July 1 growers had not started on early varieties.

All North Central States, with the exception of Michigan, expect a much smaller crop than a year earlier. The indicated Michigan crop is 12 percent larger than last year.

In Colorado production is down sharply from a year earlier. The decline in production is the result of damage to orchards during January when temperatures were extremely low. Many growers reported trees were dead. The crop in Washington was also damaged by cold weather in January and spring frosts that hit the crop when it was in the blooming stage.

PEARS: The July 1 production forecast for pears is 20.1 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month. This production is 31 percent below last year and 29 percent less than average.

Production in the Pacific Coast States, where more than 88 percent of the crop is usually produced, is 34 percent below last year. Bartletts are down 38 percent while Other type pears are down 19 percent. The production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 17,459,000 bushels compared with 26,454,000 bushels produced last season. All other States expect to produce a total of nearly 2.7 million bushels, 15 percent below the 2.8 million bushels produced in 1962.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at 7.9 million bushels (190,000 tons), about 45 percent below both last year and the average. The crop was damaged by wet weather and hail during the bloom period resulting in a light set in most districts. Hail damage continued to show up on some of the fruit that set. Other type pears are forecast at slightly more than one million bushels (25,000 tons), about 300,000 bushels (7,000 tons) less than last year. Growing conditions and fruit development appear to be good and the smaller crop is expected to be of good quality. "Pear decline" and blight were not causing as much concern as in previous years.

In Oregon, prospects for Bartletts continued to decline during June. The crop is now estimated at 1.4 million bushels (35,000 tons), down 100,000 bushels from last month and less than half the 1962 production. Most of the decrease from a month earlier was in the Medford area. Other type pears are estimated at 2.3 million bushels (57,500 tons) down 400,000 bushels (25,000 tons) from last month and one million bushels below 1962.

The Washington Bartlett crop is now estimated at 3.4 million bushels (85,000 tons), up 3 percent from last month. June weather conditions were favorable for the growth and sizing of the crop. The crop is of good quality. Indicated Other pear production is 1.4 million bushels (35,000 tons) unchanged from last month. June weather was excellent for pear growth.

Michigan, the largest pear producing State outside the Pacific Coast, is expecting a crop of 1,200,000 bushels, the same as a month earlier. Pears were less affected by winter freeze and spring frost damage than most other Michigan fruits.

GRAPES: The 1963 production forecast for grapes is 3,486,350 tons, 9 percent larger than the 1962 crop and 17 percent above average. Increases over last year are expected in California, Washington, Arizona, and Georgia. Prospects are down in all other States. Production in California and Arizona, which is mostly European type grapes, is expected to be 12 percent greater than last year. These two States usually account for about 90 percent of the U. S. grape crop. Production in other States is expected to be about three-fourths as large as in 1962, primarily as the result of spring freeze damage, particularly in late May.

The largest grape crop of record, 3,250,000 tons, is forecast for California because of prospects for a record production of raisin variety grapes. The forecast of 2,050,000 tons for raisin variety grapes is 22 percent above last year's crop and nearly 25 percent above average. The number of bunches per vine is high this season and the bunches are longer with more berries per bunch than usual. The table variety estimate of 600,000 tons is 4 percent above

last year's crop, while the wine variety estimate, also 600,000 tons, is down 7 percent. Prospects for each of these types is above average. Growing conditions for grapes have been excellent so far this season. In Coachella Valley growers commenced harvesting Thompson Seedless grapes about mid-June. Kern County growers expect to start picking early table varieties, particularly Perlettes, about mid-July, or approximately 10 days later than usual.

A record large crop of 14,500 tons is in prospect for Arizona. Harvest was in full swing July 1. Cardinals were nearly all picked, with the crop turning out below last year, but harvest of Thompson Seedless, the production of which is expected to be above last year, was just getting started.

Prospects in the Great Lakes area (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan) are for 144,000 tons, down 37 percent from last year. In the Chautauqua-Erie area of New York grapes bloomed about 12 days later than last year. This area and the Finger Lakes area both had frost damage in late May. Grapes in Pennsylvania's principal area were also damaged by May freezes that killed the primary shoots. Some of Ohio's vineyards in favorable locations have a near average crop, but others will not have enough grapes to harvest. Michigan's crop ranges from a complete failure to a full crop depending upon vineyard location, with low-lying sites that have poor air drainage showing little foliage and very few grapes. On high ground there is generally a good crop.

In South Carolina frosts early in May damaged the crop, then hail about mid-June caused additional losses. Unusually wet and cloudy weather the last half of June caused black rot to develop. Weather in Georgia has been favorable for grapes this season. Rains in June are expected to help sizing of the grapes.

The Arkansas crop is expected to be near average although not quite three-fourths as large as last year. A freeze on May 1 damaged vineyards in the northwestern part of the State. As of July 1 grapes in that area needed rain.

Because of ideal weather during bloom Washington grape vines set a heavy crop. Production is expected to be 63,000 tons, the largest of record. The crop was not damaged by spring frosts and berries showed exceptionally good growth up to July 1.

CITRUS: The 1962-63 orange crop is expected to total 104 million boxes, 25 percent below last year's record high production, and 15 percent below average. With 90 percent of the U. S. crop already harvested the 10 million boxes still to be picked will come mostly from California where about 58 percent of the Valencia crop remained for harvest after July 1. In States other than California the 1962-63 crop was virtually all harvested by July 1.

The production estimate for 1962-63 grapefruit is 34.8 million boxes, 19 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. More than 95 percent of the crop had been picked by July 1, and only about 1.4 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest after July 1 compared with 3 million boxes a year ago. Practically all the remaining grapefruit is in California.

The estimated production of lemons is 12 million boxes, 28 percent less than both last year and average. Approximately 4.6 million boxes remained for harvest after July 1, compared with 3.6 million boxes a year ago.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to July 1

Crop	1961-62 Crop				1962-63 Crop			
	Utilization			Remaining for harvest	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total		Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes			
Oranges	34,000	92,635	126,635	11,460	25,130	68,929	94,059	10,096
Grapefruit	22,063	17,886	39,949	2,961	15,721	17,709	33,430	1,400
Lemons	6,267	6,858	13,125	3,615	5,452	1,900	7,352	4,648

In California and Arizona the July 1 condition of the 1963-64 crop of oranges and grapefruit was above last year and, except for Arizona's grapefruit, was above average. Condition of Florida citrus crops was sharply below July 1 a year ago and below average. The July 1 condition of California and Arizona lemons was above last year and in California was above average. But the Arizona condition was below average. Production in Texas and Louisiana is expected to be negligible again this season.

Florida's 1963-64 crop oranges and grapefruit were sizing well, and in general were larger than usual for this time of year. Frequent rains during the last part of June provided sufficient moisture in nearly all citrus areas. "Die-back" of cold damaged trees abated. There was scattered late bloom in groves.

In California, the initial set of fruit for 1963-64 was good for both oranges and grapefruit. Fruit sizes of Navel oranges in northern and central California were about average for this time of year and the fruit had good color. Late rains and plenty of water for irrigation provided good soil moisture in most citrus districts.

Arizona's citrus trees set a rather light crop for 1963-64, especially lemons, but the fruit was sizing well.

There was a very light set of fruit in Texas, although the fruit was sizing well. Trees responded well to rain in the Rio Grande Valley during June.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is forecast at 97,500 tons, 8 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Plum prospects are higher than a year ago in Michigan despite winter damage and late freezes. This is due primarily to the increase during recent years in bearing acreage of plums. In California, where over 90 percent of the crop is produced, the crop made excellent growth and little sunburn or off-quality fruit has been observed in fruit harvested to date. Some hail damaged and wind scarred fruit from Kern County has been culled. The season is generally late.

California prunes are estimated at 135,000 tons (dried basis), the same as a month ago, 9 percent below last year but near the 1957-61 average

of 135,600 tons. The set of prunes is spotted due to rainy weather during the blooming period and late spring frosts in some districts. Losses from fungus disease and poor pollination resulted in a light set in the Napa-Sonoma District and in Mendocino and Lake Counties. Wet soils prevented timely spraying operations in these areas. Prospects in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties are good. Due to light sets, good soil moisture, and other favorable conditions, prunes are expected to make better than average size growth.

The first forecast of 1963 prune production in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon totals 44,700 tons, only a little more than half as large as last year's production. Considerable variation in prospects exists between States. In Oregon, extremely poor pollinating weather in April caused a near failure in Western counties where almost no production of Italian prunes is expected. Most of the Oregon crop, which is estimated at 7,000 tons compared with a large 1962 crop of 48,000 tons, will be produced on young orchards in the Milton-Freewater area. Washington, expects a crop of 16,700 tons, 23 percent below last year but about the same as average. Idaho, a crop of 21,000 tons is forecast, up 26 percent from last year and 11 percent above average.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of 1962-63 crop Fuerte avocados in California is virtually complete. Cool weather during the spring was favorable for development of all varieties and some Fuerte varieties were held on trees quite late, gaining considerable size. Conditions also favored size growth of other varieties. The Hass variety makes up the greater part of varieties currently being shipped and yet to be harvested. The harvest is generally exceeding earlier expectations.

APRICOTS: The 1963 apricot crop in Utah, Washington, and California is estimated at 220,200 tons, up 32 percent from last year and 14 percent above the 1957-61 average. All of this increase is the result of a larger California crop--36 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Reduced prospects in Utah are the result of winter kill and April frost. In Washington, reduced tree numbers along with winter bud injury and poor pollination reduced crop prospects to 8,500 tons, 16 percent below last year and 29 percent below the 1957-61 average output of 12,000 tons. Light harvest started in late June. In California, cool weather resulted in a relatively long marketing period for fresh fruit and deliveries for canning were under way. Apricots in California generally made good size growth.

OLIVES: The July 1 condition of olives in California was reported at 59 percent of normal, up 2 points from July 1 a year ago. Southern counties appear to have favorable prospects and generally good prospects prevail in the Sacramento Valley. Some olive growers in the San Joaquin Valley were concerned over the spread of Verticillium Wilt, which is causing some dieback of foliage and loss of some trees.

WALNUTS: The 1963 walnut crop in California and Oregon is placed at 78,400 tons, down 2 percent from last year but 9 percent above average. Prospects in Oregon are quite varied, depending upon the extent of tree damage sustained during last year's windstorm

In California, growing conditions have been very good, especially for the later varieties. Mild weather to date has left the crop free from sunburn. More than normal blight has occurred this year, resulting in the drop of some large nuts. Prospects appear relatively better for late varieties but are satisfactory in all areas, including Southern California, which has a good crop after several years without satisfactory dormancy conditions.

NECTARINES: The July 1 forecast of nectarines in California is 45,000 tons, down 12 percent from last year but 9 percent above average. Continued mild weather has favored nectarine development. However, the early crop of Sun Grand variety has a relatively high incident of misshapen fruit and split pits. This may also occur in the regular Sun Grand variety, harvest of which is near. No problem is anticipated with Sunrise and Late Le Grands, which have good prospects.

ALMONDS: The 1963 California almond crop estimate continues at 70,000 tons, 46 percent above 1962 and 35 percent above average. The crop was developing rapidly with no evidence of sunburn or insect damage.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 6,500 tons, 16 percent below last year and 36 percent below average. In Oregon the development of nuts has been slow because of the prolonged cool, wet spring weather and is about ten days later than normal. The set of nuts is generally light in the northern Willamette Valley but generally good in Lane County. Loss of trees and tree damage from last year's windstorm is probably the primary factor in the reduced tonnage picture for 1963. This condition also prevails in Washington where the indicated crop of 300 tons is less than two-thirds of last year's output and 48 percent below average.

SWEET CHERRIES: The July 1 sweet cherry estimate is 73,205 tons, up 5 percent from last month but 34 percent less than last year's large crop and 16 percent below average. Production is expected to be less than last year in all States. The small crop made good progress during the past month. It sized well and is generally of excellent quality.

In the Great Lakes States, production prospects are up from last month, primarily because the light set is sizing better than had been anticipated. The 10,000 tons estimated for Michigan is up from last month but is not much more than half of last year's crop. Harvest is underway in the central-west area and nearly complete in the southwest district.

Prospects are up slightly from last month in Western States due to an increase in Washington and Colorado, which more than offset declines in Utah and Idaho. Size and color have been excellent in Washington this season and quite uniform. Quality is very good and a larger than usual proportion of the crop is going to fresh market. Rains on June 28 and 29 split cherries with most damage occurring on trees with a lighter set. Picking reached a peak the last week of June in the Yakima Valley and the first week of July in the Wenatchee area. Weather during early June in Oregon favored good sizing

and development of the fruit, but recurring rains during the last part of the month caused considerable cracking of the cherries in early orchards in the Willamette Valley. Harvest began at The Dalles June 18 and about a week later in the Willamette Valley. Harvest in California was completed for most of the sweet cherry crop by mid-June although small quantities have been available since then from the later areas. Harvest was just getting under way in Utah on July 1, a little later than usual because of cool June weather. Some wind and hail damage occurred in northern Utah on June 14. Harvest in Idaho was expected to be at a peak during the first week of July and to be completed by July 15. The Idaho crop was spotted from frost damage in April and rain and hail damage during June. Cool, rainy weather caused splitting and dropping of fruit in northern and southwestern Idaho. Colorado and Montana have very small sweet cherry crops due to the severe winter and late spring freezes.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production of sour cherries is forecast at 75,220 tons down 5 percent from the mid-June estimate. This is 57 percent below last year's large crop and 44 percent less than average. Most of the decrease from last month occurred in Michigan. The southwest area of Michigan will have very little production; many orchards in this area will produce no fruit at all. In the Central-west area most trees have very few cherries although there is some good set in those locations with good air drainage. The important northwest district fared better than the rest of the State and some orchards had a full crop of cherries. The best crops are generally in those orchards with best air drainage.

Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio all expect much smaller crops than last year mainly because of winter bud damage and late spring freezes. New York was not as badly affected by cold as the other Great Lakes States. The 16,000 ton forecast for New York is one-fifth less than last year and one-fourth smaller than average. In the important Lake Ontario area the crop has been growing satisfactorily and disease and insect control has been good. Rainfall in this area was below normal and the crop has not been sizing as rapidly as might be expected. Harvest is expected to begin shortly after mid-July. In Chautauqua County and the Hudson Valley the crop varies by orchards from none to fair.

Total prospects in the Western States are also down from last month. Harvest was expected to begin in Utah around July 10, which is about three days later than usual. The sour cherry prospects in Idaho improved during June and a good quality crop is expected. Harvest began June 28 and is expected to be most active during July 9-21. Colorado expects only a fair crop and Montana has a small crop this season. Oregon prospects for sour cherries declined during June. Orchards in the Willamette Valley already had a light crop because of very poor pollinating weather during April which resulted in a poor set in many orchards and a complete failure in others. Cool June weather in Washington slowed development of the crop and picking is not expected to begin until July 20.

HOPS: Production is forecast at nearly 51 million pounds, 15 percent above last year, and 14 percent above average. The increase in production is the result of both a larger acreage for harvest and a higher expected average yield.

Acreage for harvest is up in all States except California where it is the same as last year. Washington shows the sharpest increase, up 2,600 acres from last year while Idaho has an increase of 600 acres and Oregon 300 acres. The 32,800 acres for harvest in the four States is 12 percent above both 1962 and the average.

An increase in production is expected in all States except California. A lower yield than last year is indicated for California. Idaho growers are also expecting a smaller yield per acre than in 1962, but this is more than offset by an increase in acreage. Both Washington and Oregon have a higher indicated yield per acre as well as an increase in acreage.

Cool rainy weather in June tended to retard vine growth but encourage mildew infestation in Washington yards. The early clusters are beginning to show signs of bloom but the majority of the late clusters are only about two-thirds of the way up the twine. Yards are uneven and ragged in appearance but the vines seem to be vigorous and in good condition. Warm dry weather is needed to improve the crop. Growers in Oregon are optimistic about the crop but express the need for warm and sunny weather. Early clusters in Idaho bloomed before vines had made sufficient growth. Downey Mildew has been a problem and some wind damage has been reported. With a larger proportion of this year's crop being baby hops plus the poor weather conditions, the expected yield in Idaho is below last year. Hop growers in California also experienced poor growing weather resulting in mildew infestation. However, the mildew is under control and vines are developing quite well at the present time.

SUGAR BEETS: The third successive record production of sugar beets is expected this year. The indicated production of 21,672,000 tons is 19 percent larger than the previous record-high of 18,240,000 tons produced last year and 32 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. The yield of 17.5 tons for the United States is about average, 1.0 ton above last year but 1.3 below the record 18.8 tons in 1959. Yields in Colorado and California, the major producing States, are almost a ton below average while other State yields are near or above average.

Sugar beet growers planted 1,286,000 acres of beets for sugar, an increase of 9 percent from the preceding year and 31 percent more than average. The estimated 1,235,000 acres to be harvested is 12 percent larger than the acreage harvested last year. The indicated abandonment of 4.0 percent is well below the 6.4 percent last year.

Growing conditions for beets were generally favorable and beets in most sections were making good progress. Beets in the eastern part of the sugar beet area were planted earlier than usual but some replanting was necessary because of killing frosts. Stands are thin in Nebraska where beets suffered only slight damage and were not replanted. Moisture in the Red River Valley is ample to excessive and beets are exceptionally good.

Irrigation water is expected to be adequate in all States except Colorado where the supply was below normal, but not critical. Mid-June rains

partially filled the depleted reservoirs in the main beet producing northeastern area of that State. In the Arkansas Valley and Western Slope area of Colorado farms depending on storage and stream flow for irrigation will be extremely short of water unless rainfall the remainder of the season is above normal but pump irrigation equipped farms will have sufficient water. In Idaho irrigation requirements have been at a minimum because of continued rainy weather from early April to mid-June--the rains hindered cultivation and weeds became a problem. Beets in the Yakima Valley of Washington are excellent despite wet weather that hampered seeding and produced black rot early in the season.

California beets were mostly in good-to-excellent condition; however, damage from virus yellows, nematodes and cut worms was reported in parts of the lower Sacramento Valley. Harvest of the fall planted beets in the Imperial Valley was almost complete, with yield and sugar content good.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Good prospective yields on the largest acreage of record in the Mainland cane area indicate a record crop of 13.3 million tons of cane for sugar and seed this year, nearly one-third more than the 10,097,000 tons harvested last year. Production of 9,846,000 tons in Hawaii, down about 1 percent from last year, brings the United States total to 23.2 million tons, 15 percent more than the 20.1 million tons in 1962.

Proportionate shares (acreage allotments) in the Mainland sugarcane area were not in effect during 1962 but were reinstated on the 1963 acreage in August 1962. These restrictions were rescinded in May of this year and the announcement made that allotments would not be in effect in 1964.

Growers in Louisiana expect to harvest 323,000 acres for sugar and seed this year, up 14 percent from last year when the severe winter of 1961 thinned stands and caused heavy abandonment. The unusually dry spring this year in Louisiana enabled growers to keep the crop clean. Stands are good, late June rains were favorable and a crop of 8,075,000 tons is estimated, compared with 5,936,000 tons in 1962. The 154,000 acres for harvest in Florida this year is nearly one-third larger than the 116,800 acres harvested for sugar and seed last year. Severe December freezes destroyed about 20,000 acres of Florida cane intended for harvest for sugar during the 1962 season. This year, moisture has been ample, temperatures above normal, and cane is in excellent condition with production estimated at 5,236,000 tons, compared with 4,161,000 tons in 1962.

In Hawaii the acreage for harvest this year is indicated at 111,000, down slightly from last year because some drought-damaged cane intended for harvest in 1963 was harvested last year.

POTATOES: Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 32,552,000 hundredweight, 3 percent less than in 1962 and 10 percent less than in 1961. Most of the reduction from 1962 is the result of lower yields although acreage is also slightly smaller. There are 155,100 acres

for harvest this year compared with 156,400 harvested in 1962. The expected average yield per acre is 209.9 hundredweight, compared with 215.5 produced last year. A smaller production than 1962 is expected in most States. Only in Idaho, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are larger crops expected than in 1962.

In most areas, growth and development of late summer potatoes were not as far advanced as usual on July 1. This will delay harvest to some extent but yields are expected to be above average although below last year's record high. Precipitation to July 1 in most central and eastern late summer States was insufficient to maintain normal growth of potatoes; however, much of the acreage can be irrigated and irrigation facilities were in general use by the end of June. In Wisconsin, a late frost on June 21-22 froze vines to the ground in many areas. Damage was also reported in Indiana. In the western producing States--including Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California--weather at planting time was wet and cool. Completion of planting was later than usual. Cool weather continued in the western areas from planting to July 1, which resulted in slower growth but was favorable for the production of a good quality crop.

Prospects for the late summer crop in Massachusetts and Rhode Island are favorable. Light harvest will start about July 20. Potatoes on Long Island made good vine growth and Katahdins were in full bloom the third week of June. In New Jersey, scattered digging of the small acreage of Cobblers started in southern counties with harvest of the major varieties--Chippewas and Katahdins--expected to start in late July. Cobblers in southeast Pennsylvania had a good set by July 1. Growers expect harvest to begin July 15 and processors expect volume movement the week of July 22. Stands of most late summer potatoes in Colorado are good. Soil moisture was short at planting time and most potatoes had to be irrigated. Harvest in the Arkansas Valley was expected to begin the second week of July. First shipments from the small acreage of round reds in Idaho was expected about mid-July. The bulk of the acreage is for processing and on "new" land. Early red potatoes in Washington were expected to start moving to market before mid-July. Reds in the Yakima Valley have a good set and size. In the Columbia Basin, development was a week or so behind normal. In California, weather has been cool and development has been slow. Supplies will be light until the last of July or first of August, about two weeks later than in 1962.

The acreage of fall potatoes for harvest this year is estimated at 972,800 acres compared with the revised estimate of 977,600 acres harvested in 1962 and 1,043,600 acres in 1961. Most of the reduction in acreage from 1962 is in the Western States where 3.2 percent less acres are expected to be harvested. A reduction is also reported for the Eastern States amounting to 1.4 percent. Partially offsetting these reductions is a 3.8 percent increase in the Central States.

In the 8 Eastern fall States there are 273,000 acres of potatoes for harvest this year against 276,800 acres harvested last year. Maine and New

Hampshire have the same acreage for harvest as last year. Upstate New York has 2 percent more while Long Island and other Eastern States have smaller acreages. Planting in Maine was virtually completed the first week of June, a week earlier than usual. Stands are good in Maine as well as other New England States and development has been favorable. Weather on Long Island was favorable and planting was nearly completed during April. Rainfall was adequate through mid-June but growers have been irrigating the latter part of the month. The crop has made good growth. In Upstate, New York, growers planted the bulk of their acreage during May and finished by June 15. Progress of planting in Pennsylvania to mid-May was well ahead of average and was completed about the usual date. The crop had nice color and looked very good in late June although there was some wilting in hot days and more moisture was needed to maintain growth.

The 9 Central fall States have 321,100 acres for harvest this year, which is 3.8 percent more than in 1962. Acreage planted this year was 1 percent less than in 1962 but abandonment of acreage this year in Minnesota and North Dakota is expected to be much less than occurred in 1962. The acreage for harvest is larger than in 1962 in Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota with the greatest increase in Minnesota. Iowa and Nebraska have the same acreage as in 1962 while Indiana, Michigan, and South Dakota have less acreage. Weather for planting in Ohio was less favorable than in 1962 but planting was completed about the usual date. Frosts in Wisconsin on June 21 froze vines to the ground in many areas. The acreage increase in that State is in the central area. Planting in the Red River Valley was nearing completion by June 1. Weather has been about normal and the crop was in good condition by late June. Part of the Nebraska crop was planted earlier than usual and the remainder went in about the normal time. Progress has been satisfactory except for a few fields where heavy, washing rains necessitated replanting.

There are 378,700 acres for harvest in the 9 Western fall States compared with the 1962 harvested acreage of 391,400 acres. All Western States except California and Montana have less acreage than last year. Precipitation in Idaho was well above normal this spring and irrigation water supplies are ample. By June 1, planting was 75 percent completed in the south central area of the State and varied from 20 - 90 percent complete in the eastern district. Plantings were finished in late June. Stands are good on most of the Idaho acreage. Potatoes in Colorado were all planted by the usual time. Stands were good and the crop had made good development. Irrigation water supplies were improved by heavy rains in mid-June. Weather in Oregon has been cool but the crop has grown very well. Water supplies have been good. Most of the California crop is behind normal development. Most of the potato areas in Utah were quite dry through June. In Montana, growth and condition have been good.

Production of <u>early summer</u> potatoes is expected to total 12,431,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average. An average yield of 142.6 hundredweight per acre is forecast against 144.6 harvested in 1962. There are 87,200 acres for harvest compared with 87,700

acres last year. Light digging was expected to begin in Delaware about July 6. Harvest of Cobblers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was nearing completion by July 1 and harvest of Pungos began the last week of June. Kentucky has had adequate moisture since early spring except in the West ern part of the State. Harvest started in the main commercial area of Tennessee in late June. Heavy rains and spotted hail during June reduced yield prospects moderately on the Texas High Plains. Digging was underway at Crosbyton, Plainview, and Muleshoe the last week of June. The Hereford area expected to start the first week of July. Volume supplies will continue from all Texas early summer shipping points throughout July. In California, light harvest began in the Perris-Hemet area during the week ending June 28. Movement is expected to increase rapidly during July and peak near the end of the month. Quality and yields are good.

The estimate of late spring potato production is up 3 percent from June 1 and at 24,027,000 hundredweight is 11 percent above 1962. The increase in the estimate from a month ago is largely the result of larger yields in Alabama and California. Too much rain during early June resulted in abandonment of about 3.4 percent of the acreage in northeast North Carolina. About half the total acreage in that area had been harvested by July 1. Most of the South Carolina crop was harvested although rain the last half of June hampered harvest. Commercial growers in Georgia harvested their crop prior to the rains starting June 18. The estimated yields for both the Baldwin and "other" areas of Alabama are above a month ago. Digging in the Baldwin area was primarily a salvage operation after the first week of June and was practically ended by heavy rains about June 17. Some acreage was not harvested because of low prices and the production on such acreage is included in the estimates. Harvest in the Sand Mountain area started June 24. In Texas, harvest of the late spring crop was practically completed by the end of June. Yield per acre in Arizona was a record high but cullage was heavy on some lots and some acreage of poorer quality potatoes was abandoned. Harvest in that State was expected to be completed by July 10-15. In California, prices in late May and early June were relatively low and harvest was retarded. Cullage and sales for livestock feed were heavy during that period. In late June, the market improved and harvest of the remaining acreage became very active. Yields were generally excellent. By July 1, 85 percent of the Kern County acreage had been harvested. Digging was continuing on the smaller acreages in Fresno and Madera Counties and in the Pixley-Earlimart area of Tulare County. Only light supplies were expected after mid-July.

The 1963 early spring crop amounted to 3,196,000 hundredweight, 51 percent above 1962 production. Winter crop production totaled 3,952,000 hundredweight, 5 percent less than 1962.

The total acreage of all seasonal groups harvested and to be harvested during the 1963 crop year is estimated at 1,376,800 acres almost the same as in 1962. Production this year from the winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, and late summer seasonal groups is estimated at 78,158,000 hundredweight. In 1962, production from these same groups amounted to 75,678,000. The first forecast of fall crop production will be issued on August 9.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is forecast at 16,656,000 hundredweight. A crop of this size would be 12 percent below the 19,009,000 hundredweight harvested in 1962 but above the small 1961 crop of 15,213,000. Yields are expected to average 7 percent below the 1962 level and there is 6 percent less acreage for harvest. Smaller production than in 1962 is expected in all States except Maryland, Alabama, Arkansas, and New Mexico. Reductions in the major producing States from 1962 are: 26 percent for Texas, 21 percent for Virginia, 18 percent for North Carolina and New Jersey, and 5 percent for Louisiana.

Planting was completed in New Jersey and was nearing completion on the Eastern Shore of Virginia by the end of June. On the Eastern Shore, some replanting was necessary following a light frost on May 14. Digging is expected to start in this area in late July and become active by mid-August. Condition of the crop in other sections of Virginia was relatively good. Weather in North Carolina was favorable during most of June for transplanting and growth. Planting was practically complete in both North and South Carolina by July 1. The South Carolina crop benefited from rains during the latter part of June. In Georgia, the first half of June was hot and dry, and there were excessive rains the last half. The rains promoted vine growth. Harvesting of early varieties is expected to start about August 1. Development has been good in Alabama. The crop in Mississippi was in fair to good condition with growth better in the north-central commercial area than in the southwest corner where moisture was short until late June. It was somewhat dry for setting plants in Arkansas until mid-June but rains since that time enabled farmers to plant their intended acreage. In Louisiana, dry weather in late May and the first half of June delayed completion of planting and limited early growth. Considerable acreage was planted after mid-June rains began and growth in late June has been good. The Texas sweetpotato crop got off to a good start as moisture for setting was adequate. Planting in New Mexico was completed about mid-June. Temperatures in California were generally below normal prior to July 1 but the crop was in good condition. Harvest was expected to begin in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties about mid-July and in the San Joaquin Valley about August 1.

HAY: Hay production of all kinds during 1963 is expected to total 109.4 million tons, down 10 percent from last year and well below average. The reduction is accounted for mainly by lower yields because harvested acreage of all hay is down only 1 percent from last year. Reduced yields are mainly because of moisture shortages in parts of all regions. Since mid-June moisture supplies improved in the South Atlantic Region but remained short in the Southern Plains and much of the important producing North Central Region, which expects 16 percent less all hay production than last year.

Acreage of all kinds of hay harvested this year is expected to be 66.7 million acres -- down 1 percent from 1962 and 3 percent below average. Acreage for harvest is the same or down slightly from last year in all regions except New England. Some individual States in the South Central and South Atlantic Regions plan increased hay acreage for harvest. Parts of these regions report low hay supplies because of last year's short crop.

Estimated production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, 64.7 million tons, is 10 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average. The important North Central Region, which accounts for 59 percent of the U. S. crop, is down 6.5 million tons or 15 percent from 1962. In much of the western part of this region rainfall has been below normal and yield prospects are down sharply. Ohio is the only State in the region with yield prospects above last year. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest, 28.6 million acres, is about 1 percent above both last year and average. Small increases in the North Central and North Atlantic Regions more than offset small decreases in all other parts of the country.

The 1963 production of clover, timothy and clover grass mixtures is expected to reach 20.1 million tons - - 8 percent less than the 1962 crop and 14 percent below average. Output is well above last year in the North Atlantic Region but this is more than offset by a decrease in all other Regions.

The 1963 acreage of this class of hay is estimated to be 13.8 million acres - - down 5 percent from last year and down 6 percent from average. Acreage is up slightly in the South Central and Western Regions but this increase is more than offset by decreases in all other Regions.

Production of lespedeza hay is forecast to be 2.9 million tons - - 2 percent below last year's drought depressed crop and a third below average. Half of the States in the main lespedeza growing areas, the South Atlantic and South Central regions, show decreased yields because of near drought conditions up to mid-June. The acreage for harvest, 2.6 million acres, is the same as last year's drought reduced crop and is down almost a third from average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 9.0 million tons - - 18 percent less than last year's bumper crop and 8 percent less than average mainly because of decreased yield per acre. Yield in the Dakotas is below 1962 but still above average. In Nebraska, the largest wild hay producing State, a late frost and moisture shortages held yields below both last year and average. The total acreage of wild hay this year is estimated at 11.0 million acres - - down slightly from both last year and average. Compared with 1962, all wild hay regions show decreased wild hay acreage for harvest.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures in the United States on July 1 was reported at 77 percent of normal--7 percentage points below a year earlier and 10 points below the 1957-61 average for the date. Reported condition gained 1 point during June, as a result of contra-seasonal improvement in the South.

June rainfall was generally below normal in a large area from the Plains Stateseastward to the Atlantic, also in most of the Pacific Coast States and the Southwest. Pastures benefited from general rains early in June along the Mid-Atlantic coast and a period of heavy thunderstorms in Gulf Coast and Southeastern areas shortly after mid-June. An extended period of unusually hot weather late in June dried out pastures rapidly from the Plains States eastward.

In the Northeast, rainfall continued below normal through June and pasture condition declined during the month in all States except Pennsylvania. The sharpest decline in that area during June was 15 points in New Jersey. In New York and Pennsylvania, reported condition was 10 points below the 5-year average for July 1, although considerably better than the drought situation at this time a year ago. Since the 1962 experience, dairymen in the Northeast have planted more emergency pasture crops for summer use and are chopping more green feed.

Pasture feed dried up rapidly during June in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In each of these States, July 1 condition was 15 or more points below the 5-year average for the date. June rainfall was less than one-half of normal in large areas of southern Ohio and west-central Illinois. Pastures held up fairly well during June from Michigan westward through the Dakotas, but soil moisture was depleted by unusually hot weather toward the end of the month. June rainfall was less than one-half of normal in a large area of southeastern Iowa. Pasture condition for the State as a whole dropped 21 points during June to the lowest July 1 condition since 1956. June rainfall was spotty and poorly distributed during the month in Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, with heavy run-off from some storms. Although the drought area in western Kansas was greatly relieved by general rains early in June, pasture condition was still 12 or more points below average for the date in each of the three States.

Pasture feed improved during June in all of the Southern States, contrary to usual seasonal declines. General rains early in the month revived pastures in eastern Virginia but severe drought persisted through June in a large part of the State. July 1 condition, at 52 percent of normal, was the lowest since 1936. After some improvement from June rains, pasture condition was still 11 to 13 points below average for July 1 in Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. Pastures made good growth during June from North Carolina southward through Florida and provided unusually good feed for the date in South Carolina and Georgia. General rains across the Gulf States after June 15 improved pasture feed in this area, but reported condition on July 1 was still 15 to 25 points below average for the date in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. At the end of June, rain was badly needed in Oklahoma and north Texas.

In the West, pastures and ranges continued to make good growth in most areas from Montana and Wyoming to the Pacific coast. Grass in the drought area of eastern Colorado was revived by general rains June 16-18, but hot, drying winds the last 10 days of the month soon depleted soil moisture. There was no measurable rainfall during June in most of Arizona and only negligible amounts in much of New Mexico, with sharp deterioration of pasture and range feed outside of irrigated valley areas. California pastures continued unusually good through June except for dryland pastures in the South.

MILK PRODUCTION: June milk production was 11,862 million pounds, down one-half of one percent from a year earlier and 1 percent under the 1957-61 average for the month. Cumulative production for the first half of 1963 was about 1 percent below the corresponding period of 1962.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
June 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	June average 1957-61	June 1962	May 1963	June 1963	State	June average 1957-61	June 1962	May 1963	June 1963
N.Y.	992	999	1,072	1,031	Ky.	256	257	276	264
N.J.	99	96	112	97	Tenn.	228	227	234	233
Pa.	616	629	728	649	Ala.	94	87	87	84
Ohio	495	494	530	491	Miss.	129	117	114	110
Ind.	321	319	323	314	Ark.	100	92	89	88
Ill.	432	404	412	400	Okla.	138	130	126	125
Mich.	501	510	505	520	Texas	262	258	268	248
Wis.	1,814	1,817	1,860	1,849	Mont.	50	45	44	43
Minn.	1,004	1,022	1,075	1,012	Idaho	156	158	156	154
Iowa	622	618	588	590	Wyo.	20.6	18.6	17.0	18.8
Mo.	386	385	370	371	Colo.	79	75	72	71
N.Dak.	194	198	185	184	Utah	68	66	70	68
S.Dak.	154	148	133	136	Nev.	9.4	10.2	11.5	10.9
Nebr.	215	186	176	169	Wash.	187	204	214	202
Kans.	184	173	179	163	Oreg.	120	118	112	109
Md.	130	127	147	132	Calif.	691	722	755	723
Va.	184	183	186	175	Hawaii	1/ 10.2	11.0	11.5	10.8
W.Va.	68	59	54	55	Other States	2/ 601	593	613	590
N.C.	140	134	141	134					
S.C.	45	44	44	42					
Ga.	90	87	90	89	U. S.	11,981	11,926	12,295	11,862
Fla.	96	105	115	106					

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Estimates not available for individual States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States (50 States) produced 5,319 million eggs during June, compared with 5,290 million during June 1962. Increases of 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic regions more than offset decreases of 12 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the East North Central regions. Egg production was the highest of record during June in the South Atlantic and West, and was the lowest of record in the East North Central region. Aggregate egg production, January through June, was 1 percent below the same months last year.

The rate of production per layer in June was 18.55 compared with the June 1962 rate of 18.59 and the 1957-61 average of 18.16. The June rate of lay was 1 percent lower in the West North Central region than a year earlier. In the West and South Central regions the rate of lay was 1 percent higher than last year, while in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Atlantic States, there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first six months of 1963 was 109.0 eggs compared with 109.5 for 1962.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 286,723,000 birds during June, compared with 284,535,000 during June last year. Increases of 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the East North Central States. Layer numbers during June were at record highs in the South Atlantic and West and record lows in the East North Central and West North Central States.

The number of layers on July 1, 1963 totaled 284,942,000, up 1 percent from the July 1, 1962 inventory of 281,954,000. July 1 layer numbers compared with a year earlier were up 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Layer numbers were down 10 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the East North Central from July 1, 1962.

The rate of lay on July 1, 1963 was 60.8, slightly below the 60.9 on July 1, 1962. Increases were 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Central. Decreases of 1 percent occurred in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central States. In the South Atlantic States there was no change from last year.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, July 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61(Av.)	47,197	48,766	68,896	34,475	43,677	36,756	279,767	--
1962	42,159	44,718	60,982	39,772	49,595	43,945	281,171	281,95
1963	42,766	42,817	54,588	44,282	53,850	45,865	284,168	284,94
	Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Numbe
1957-61(Av.)	58.4	59.6	60.8	57.5	54.0	62.6	59.0	---
1962	60.0	61.9	63.4	59.4	57.3	62.7	60.9	60.9
1963	59.4	61.4	62.8	59.2	58.0	64.0	60.8	60.8

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Producers received an average of 29.5 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-June, the same as a month earlier and 1.1 cents above mid-June 1962. Egg prices were irregular during June, but most markets showed price gains by the end of the month. Feature sales stimulated consumer interest in some areas. Promotional activity frequently shifted to mediums. Quality became an increasingly important factor as many more lots were showing heat effects.

Producers received an average of 14.0 cents per pound live weight for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June, compared with 14.4 cents a month earlier and 13.8 cents in mid-June 1962. Prices received by the Nation's producers for broilers in mid-June 1963 averaged 14.4 cents per pound, down 0.4 cent from a month earlier, but up 0.2 cent from a year earlier. Processor demand was good during most of June and number of broilers slaughtered was large. The Independence holiday caused a steady to firm market undertone. Producers received an average of 9.8 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on June 15, compared with 10.0 cents a month earlier and 9.7 cents a year earlier.

Turkey prices at the farm in mid-June averaged 21.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 21.6 cents a month earlier and 20.0 cents in mid-June 1962. Considerable interest and trade speculation developed as futures advanced on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and delivery date on July options approached.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-June was $3.54 per 100 pounds, 1 cent above a month earlier, but 11 cents higher than a year earlier. The average cost of broiler grower feed was $4.74 per 100 pounds, up 10 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey grower feed was $4.76 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.71 on June 15 last year. On June 15, 1963 the turkey-feed price ratio was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed price ratio was less favorable to producers. The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were the same as a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-63

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Rye	Rice
	All	For grain					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	85,595	77,106	37,794	9,872	10,789	1,554	1,858
1950	81,818	72,398	39,306	11,155	15,414	1,753	1,637
1951	80,729	71,191	35,233	9,424	13,995	1,722	1,996
1952	80,940	71,353	37,012	8,236	10,737	1,393	1,997
1953	80,459	70,738	37,536	8,680	12,230	1,430	2,159
1954	80,186	68,668	40,551	13,370	18,173	1,795	2,550
1955	79,367	68,462	39,027	14,523	20,837	2,049	1,826
1956	75,247	64,877	33,333	12,852	16,843	1,624	1,569
1957	71,864	63,065	34,065	14,872	25,693	1,718	1,340
1958	72,224	63,549	31,247	14,791	20,089	1,797	1,415
1959	81,902	72,091	27,793	14,918	19,035	1,457	1,586
1960	80,960	71,649	26,646	13,939	19,140	1,684	1,595
1961	66,259	58,449	23,994	12,946	13,989	1,550	1,589
1962	65,436	56,842	22,934	12,443	14,725	2,014	1,765
1963 1/	69,224	60,880	21,939	11,758	16,265	1,576	1,765

Year	Wheat			Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay
	Winter	Spring	All			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	54,414	21,496	75,910	5,048	27,439	72,821
1950	43,250	18,357	61,607	4,090	17,843	75,150
1951	40,093	21,780	61,873	3,904	26,949	75,063
1952	50,895	20,235	71,130	3,304	25,921	75,147
1953	46,933	20,907	67,840	4,570	24,341	74,997
1954	39,218	15,138	54,356	5,663	19,251	73,721
1955	33,707	13,583	47,290	4,914	16,928	74,956
1956	35,532	14,236	49,768	5,473	15,615	72,292
1957	31,670	12,084	43,754	4,793	13,558	71,912
1958	41,023	12,024	53,047	3,679	11,849	70,547
1959	39,562	12,219	51,781	2,932	15,117	66,274
1960	39,996	11,900	51,896	3,342	15,309	67,246
1961	40,699	10,852	51,551	2,514	15,634	67,159
1962	33,513	10,063	43,576	2,791	15,569	67,332
1963 1/	33,816	10,685	44,501	3,140	------	66,663

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES*, 1949-63--Continued

Year	Tobacco	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	1,623.2	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762
1950	1,599.0	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633
1951	1,779.9	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510
1952	1,771.8	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838
1953	1,632.9	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796
1954	1,667.5	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824
1955	1,495.4	1,502	300	19,674	18,620	885	1,882
1956	1,363.5	1,423	366	21,700	20,620	897	1,834
1957	1,121.8	1,379	294	21,938	20,857	763	1,746
1958	1,077.9	1,616	223	25,108	23,993	647	1,702
1959	1,152.7	1,460	348	23,349	22,631	601	1,598
1960	1,141.6	1,434	298	24,449	23,655	490	1,542
1961	1,174.4	1,449	334	27,815	27,008	554	1,539
1962	1,225.6	1,490	338	28,703	27,857	637	1,531
1963 1/	1,185.5	1,463	344	29,939	29,074	---	1,518

Year	Sugar beets	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	687	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,490
1950	925	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,246
1951	691	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	362,922
1952	665	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	356,093
1953	745	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	360,461
1954	876	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,184	354,776
1955	740	302.9	1,405.0	341.6	331,902	353,715
1956	785	271.2	1,371.0	275.8	316,244	343,359
1957	878	291.1	1,359.4	273.8	315,564	330,871
1958	891	288.2	1,428.4	255.5	315,712	325,592
1959	905	332.5	1,336.3	256.6	316,533	329,606
1960	957	342.7	1,396.9	196.5	316,248	324,941
1961	1,077	374.4	1,495.9	196.7	295,317	309,614
1962	1,104	410.2	1,376.5	223.9	287,602	301,783
1963 1/	1,235	3/477.0	1,376.8	211.0	4/291,379	308,923

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes crops for which acreage estimates are made excluding duplicated acreages fruits, and a few minor crops.
3/ For sugar and seed only.
4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1962 AND 1963

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	11	11	61	60	---	---	---	---
N.H.	10	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	42	43	52	51	---	---	---	---
Mass.	27	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	35	37	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	615	676	643	637	21	18	---	---
N.J.	124	138	29	27	42	40	14	13
Pa.	1,178	1,213	643	624	195	195	---	---
Ohio	2,917	3,121	922	857	60	51	---	---
Ind.	4,479	4,793	776	683	48	34	---	---
Ill.	8,623	9,227	2,140	1,947	65	40	---	---
Mich.	1,790	1,925	780	764	69	49	---	---
Wis.	2,545	2,570	2,284	2,238	31	29	---	---
Minn.	5,626	5,964	3,453	3,453	858	755	---	---
Iowa	10,151	10,963	3,942	3,903	16	8	---	---
Mo.	3,339	3,773	544	549	139	95	1.1	1.1
N.Dak.	1,049	1,028	2,041	2,021	3,025	3,388	---	---
S.Dak.	3,336	3,736	2,725	2,698	443	368	---	---
Nebr.	5,411	5,627	1,126	1,126	291	218	---	---
Kans.	1,545	1,700	520	458	1,041	781	1.5	1.5
Del.	126	155	8	7	23	22	---	---
Md.	458	508	58	48	103	105	4	4
Va.	651	716	130	110	125	116	21	21
W.Va.	101	108	44	45	12	12	---	---
N.C.	1,474	1,592	397	381	81	82	27	23
S.C.	544	566	395	371	24	26	9	9
Ga.	2,089	2,089	320	346	14	18	16	14
Fla.	438	447	89	91	---	---	1.8	1.7
Ky.	1,205	1,217	140	134	80	80	2.1	2
Tenn.	1,051	1,072	250	250	50	48	6	5.5
Ala.	1,363	1,377	301	331	---	---	9.5	9
Miss.	829	804	377	377	---	---	15	15
Ark.	226	206	195	181	39	35	4.2	4.2
La.	270	286	93	88	---	---	65	64
Okla.	149	152	706	558	801	777	1.6	1.2
Texas	1,132	962	2,186	2,208	454	454	18.6	16
Mont.	82	68	411	395	1,909	1,661	---	---
Idaho	80	78	167	162	693	651	---	---
Wyo.	58	55	139	139	130	131	---	---
Colo.	408	388	180	166	715	601	---	---
N.Mex.	30	32	34	35	60	56	1.9	1.7
Ariz.	30	31	21	21	156	181	---	---
Utah	45	40	35	32	162	156	---	---
Nev.	6	5	11	10	17	15	---	---
Wash.	65	62	165	165	646	685	---	---
Oreg.	50	51	239	225	452	470	---	---
Calif.	166	169	430	374	1,611	1,595	9.5	9.3
U. S.	65,984	69,825	30,202	29,346	14,701	14,046	228.8	216.2

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1962 and 1963 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	216	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	216	238
N.J.	46	46	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	46
Pa.	471	504	---	---	---	---	---	471	471	504
Ohio	1,315	1,446	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,315	1,446
Ind.	1,180	1,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,180	1,322
Ill.	1,557	1,791	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,557	1,791
Mich.	946	1,078	---	---	---	---	---	---	946	1,078
Wis.	32	35	18	21	---	---	18	21	50	56
Minn.	23	19	731	867	53	53	678	814	754	886
Iowa	83	100	13	15	---	---	13	15	96	115
Mo.	1,145	1,374	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,145	1,374
N.Dak.	---	---	5,775	5,901	1,963	1,708	3,812	4,193	5,775	5,901
S.Dak.	735	632	1,299	1,524	151	100	1,148	1,424	2,034	2,156
Nebr.	3,060	3,397	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,060	3,397
Kans.	9,762	10,641	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,762	10,641
Del.	21	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	22
Md.	140	147	---	---	---	---	---	---	140	147
Va.	197	207	---	---	---	---	---	---	197	207
W.Va.	22	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	22
N.C.	241	275	---	---	---	---	---	---	241	275
S.C.	64	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	72
Ga.	53	64	---	---	---	---	---	---	53	64
Fla.	49	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	49	55
Ky.	203	209	---	---	---	---	---	---	203	209
Tenn.	129	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	129	150
Ala.	44	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	50
Miss.	44	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	55
Ark.	144	166	---	---	---	---	---	---	144	166
La.	80	88	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	88
Okla.	4,349	4,871	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,349	4,871
Texas	3,498	3,673	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,498	3,673
Mont.	2,345	2,087	1,867	2,072	300	192	1,567	1,880	4,212	4,159
Idaho	703	759	353	374	---	---	353	374	1,056	1,133
Wyo.	232	239	32	34	---	---	32	34	264	273
Colo.	2,394	2,753	20	20	---	---	20	20	2,414	2,773
N.Mex.	268	295	---	---	---	---	---	---	268	295
Ariz.	29	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	30
Utah	165	165	44	54	---	---	44	54	209	219
Nev.	3	4	20	20	---	---	20	20	23	24
Wash.	1,678	1,879	217	141	---	---	217	141	1,895	2,020
Oreg.	653	764	90	56	---	---	90	56	743	820
Calif.	324	340	11	11	11	11	---	---	335	351
U.S.	38,643	42,064	10,490	11,110	2,478	2,064	8,012	9,046	49,133	53,174

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1962 AND 1963 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	104	94	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.7	31.0
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	586	604	---	---	75.3	82.0
Wis.	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	599	623	---	---	---	---	6	9	115.5	120.0
Iowa	8	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	4.7	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	1,655	1,854	---	---	---	---	4	6	56.1	52.0
S.Dak.	590	620	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.9	13.0
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	92	92	---	---	86.9	86.0
Kans.	---	---	---	---	19	12	---	---	14.8	19.4
Miss.	---	---	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	430	430	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	512	512	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	175	189	463	463	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	23	46	---	---	14	14	---	---	65.2	66.0
Idaho	---	---	---	---	125	120	132	128	131.0	151.0
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	57	54	---	---	51.5	58.0
Colo.	---		---	---	258	240	13	10	181.4	185.0
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	11	8	---	---	2/	2/
Utah	---	---	---	---	10	12	---	---	24.6	26.0
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Wash.	---	---	---	---	33	27	182	191	56.3	60.0
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	14	20.2	20.0
Calif.	33	12	325	325	230	233	---	---	254.9	308.0
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	8.7
U. S.	3,087	3,358	1,784.7	1,785	1,539	1,510	353	358	1,181.9	1,286.1

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States".

CORN, GRAIN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	1	1	1	61.2	65.0	64.0	61	65	64
Mass.	3	2	2	62.0	68.0	64.0	161	136	128
Conn.	3	2	2	64.6	70.0	68.0	181	140	136
N.Y.	214	181	217	57.1	60.0	61.0	12,183	10,860	13,237
N.J.	94	78	89	63.8	73.0	50.0	6,151	5,694	4,450
Pa.	906	788	930	60.3	56.0	67.0	54,921	44,128	62,310
Ohio	3,089	2,663	2,903	63.7	76.0	75.0	196,009	202,388	217,725
Ind.	4,578	4,298	4,599	65.3	82.0	78.0	298,851	352,436	358,722
Ill.	8,820	8,270	8,849	69.0	83.0	78.0	607,874	686,410	690,222
Mich.	1,562	1,408	1,521	57.0	65.0	63.0	88,985	91,520	95,823
Wis.	1,691	1,533	1,548	65.4	70.0	69.0	111,079	107,310	106,812
Minn.	5,345	4,625	4,995	56.6	59.5	63.0	300,893	275,188	314,685
Iowa	10,785	9,776	10,558	66.4	76.0	75.0	714,339	742,976	791,850
Mo.	3,466	3,038	3,494	53.0	58.0	60.0	183,062	176,204	209,640
N.Dak.	333	169	287	28.1	31.0	33.0	9,270	5,239	9,471
S.Dak.	3,093	2,659	3,005	31.8	42.5	38.0	99,161	113,008	114,190
Nebr.	5,705	5,137	5,342	49.8	61.0	61.0	284,489	313,357	325,862
Kans.	1,491	1,298	1,428	41.5	51.0	49.0	62,422	66,198	69,972
Del.	136	119	148	53.2	63.0	63.0	7,226	7,497	9,324
Md.	383	354	428	54.3	60.0	60.0	21,062	21,240	25,680
Va.	617	534	598	45.5	60.0	50.0	27,978	32,040	29,900
W.Va.	100	71	84	50.0	53.0	48.0	4,981	3,763	4,032
N.C.	1,676	1,297	1,414	42.7	56.0	55.0	71,223	72,632	77,770
S.C.	728	487	506	29.9	38.0	39.0	21,517	18,506	19,734
Ga.	2,069	1,692	1,692	29.5	30.0	34.0	60,697	50,760	57,528
Fla.	312	274	279	27.2	33.0	32.0	8,442	9,042	8,928
Ky.	1,443	1,116	1,127	47.2	58.0	60.0	67,477	64,728	67,620
Tenn.	1,294	961	980	38.0	41.0	47.0	48,931	39,401	46,060
Ala.	1,719	1,229	1,254	28.6	28.5	26.0	48,587	35,026	32,604
Miss.	1,150	764	718	30.2	27.0	25.0	34,123	20,628	17,950
Ark.	364	207	188	31.5	32.5	34.0	11,272	6,728	6,392
La.	383	222	244	28.8	28.0	32.0	10,724	6,216	7,808
Okla.	194	123	128	30.6	32.5	24.0	5,965	3,998	3,072
Texas	1,405	1,052	894	25.7	31.0	27.0	35,820	32,612	24,138
Mont.	5	4	4	43.8	50.0	57.0	192	200	228
Idaho	22	23	22	75.2	78.0	79.0	1,671	1,794	1,738
Wyo.	20	8	15	53.9	40.0	70.0	1,058	320	1,050
Colo.	287	189	195	52.2	52.5	46.0	14,796	9,922	8,970
N.Mex.	21	12	13	32.0	39.0	34.0	661	468	442
Ariz.	23	15	15	21.3	24.0	28.0	504	360	420
Utah	4	3	3	57.9	59.0	62.0	218	177	186
Wash.	42	40	33	81.2	85.0	86.0	3,437	3,400	2,838
Oreg.	26	20	25	69.8	70.0	72.0	1,817	1,400	1,800
Calif.	159	100	103	71.8	75.0	74.0	11,459	7,500	7,622
U. S.	65,761	56,842	60,880	54.1	64.1	63.2	3,551,952	3,643,615	3,849,133

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	251	198	214	32.3	34.5	34.0	8,121	6,831	7,276
N.J.	45	35	34	32.1	32.0	28.0	1,463	1,120	952
Pa.	540	451	483	28.6	28.0	29.0	15,453	12,628	14,007
Ohio	1,404	1,209	1,366	28.7	32.0	36.0	40,445	38,688	49,176
Ind.	1,260	1,096	1,282	30.3	35.5	38.0	38,201	38,908	48,716
Ill.	1,668	1,522	1,735	28.7	32.5	37.0	47,785	49,465	64,195
Mich.	1,074	922	1,051	33.3	32.5	36.5	35,876	29,965	38,362
Wis.	29	31	34	33.4	37.0	35.0	990	1,147	1,190
Minn.	23	21	17	25.4	23.0	25.0	700	483	425
Iowa	129	75	93	26.2	26.0	24.0	3,402	1,950	2,232
Mo.	1,460	976	1,191	27.0	27.0	31.5	39,156	26,352	37,516
S.Dak.	501	448	515	24.7	11.0	22.0	12,377	4,928	11,330
Nebr.	3,129	2,760	2,815	27.0	19.5	22.5	84,814	53,820	63,338
Kans.	9,338	8,985	8,357	24.6	23.5	22.0	235,458	211,171	183,854
Del.	23	19	20	26.3	28.5	27.0	689	542	540
Md.	153	129	133	25.7	27.0	25.0	3,921	3,483	3,325
Va.	254	179	186	24.4	23.0	21.0	6,203	4,117	3,906
W.Va.	26	18	18	24.6	24.0	24.0	634	432	432
N.C.	359	204	237	23.7	24.0	25.0	8,531	4,896	5,925
S.C.	153	56	68	21.9	24.0	25.0	3,283	1,344	1,700
Ga.	92	47	58	22.8	25.0	27.0	2,059	1,175	1,566
Fla.	---	31	35	---	25.0	29.0	---	775	1,015
Ky.	173	131	138	24.7	26.0	28.0	4,239	3,406	3,864
Tenn.	158	107	120	21.9	23.0	27.0	3,404	2,461	3,240
Ala.	78	35	33	23.0	24.0	23.0	1,712	840	759
Miss.	77	30	39	24.5	26.0	28.0	1,707	780	1,092
Ark.	142	112	140	25.6	27.5	29.0	3,653	3,080	4,060
La.	46	40	44	20.4	18.0	24.0	866	720	1,056
Okla.	4,339	3,787	3,408	21.7	19.0	21.5	96,233	71,953	73,272
Texas	3,210	2,731	2,267	19.6	16.0	16.0	64,329	43,696	36,272
Mont.	1,993	1,688	1,891	24.0	22.0	27.0	48,010	37,136	51,057
Idaho	668	608	657	28.6	30.5	33.0	19,101	18,544	21,681
Wyo.	233	187	208	23.4	21.0	21.0	5,489	3,927	4,368
Colo.	2,274	1,881	1,731	24.4	19.0	12.0	55,510	35,739	20,772
N.Mex.	212	210	195	20.5	20.0	17.5	4,462	4,200	3,412
Ariz.	55	24	27	37.8	42.0	42.0	2,406	1,008	1,134
Utah	186	148	141	17.0	23.5	19.0	3,171	3,478	2,679
Nev.	4	2	4	34.8	32.0	35.0	149	64	140
Wash.	1,777	1,486	1,783	35.3	40.0	40.0	62,563	59,440	71,320
Oreg.	695	597	734	33.7	39.5	35.0	23,400	23,582	25,690
Calif.	334	296	314	23.2	30.0	26.0	7,758	8,880	8,164
U. S.	38,590	33,513	33,816	25.7	24.4	25.9	997,730	817,154	875,010

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	27	17	20	30.1	32.0	32.0	810	544	640
Minn.	819	659	791	25.7	24.0	28.0	21,077	15,816	22,148
Iowa	17	13	15	24.4	21.0	23.0	413	273	345
N.Dak.	5,114	3,597	4,029	17.6	27.5	21.0	91,035	98,918	84,609
S.Dak.	1,576	1,129	1,389	15.3	19.5	16.0	24,495	22,016	22,224
Mont.	1,833	1,487	1,784	15.1	23.0	19.0	28,128	34,201	33,896
Idaho	477	349	366	45.2	52.0	50.0	21,566	18,148	18,300
Wyo.	31	26	28	20.2	24.0	23.0	621	624	644
Colo.	36	18	18	23.8	26.0	23.0	835	468	414
Utah	58	41	50	39.5	48.0	46.0	2,299	1,968	2,300
Nev.	13	15	17	34.2	36.0	35.0	444	540	595
Wash.	188	211	135	28.1	35.0	31.0	5,405	7,385	4,185
Oreg.	96	83	52	28.8	32.5	30.0	2,754	2,698	1,560
U.S.	10,297	7,645	8,694	19.3	26.6	22.1	200,107	203,599	191,860

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	42	51	51	25.1	33.0	28.0	1,004	1,683	1,428
N.Dak.	1,164	1,922	1,653	18.7	31.0	22.0	21,169	59,582	36,366
S.Dak.	97	144	96	16.0	20.0	17.0	1,599	2,880	1,632
Mont.	208	290	180	16.7	24.0	20.0	3,276	6,960	3,600
Calif.	7	11	11	54.4	64.0	62.0	376	704	682
U.S.	1,518	2,418	1,991	18.6	29.7	22.0	27,424	71,809	43,708

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1957-61	686,669	179,041	171,018	27,427	161,107	1,225,262
1962	535,873	154,679	175,961	71,809	154,240	1,092,562
1963 1/	531,499	192,810	167,868	43,708	174,693	1,110,578

1/ Indicated July 1, 1963.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn			Wheat (old crop)		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	5	4	6	---	---	---
Mass.	32	27	30	---	---	---
Conn.	35	30	35	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,907	3,649	2,932	422	327	205
N.J.	2,156	1,270	1,424	58	34	17
Pa.	17,248	18,589	11,915	733	629	379
Ohio	51,803	56,321	48,573	713	452	387
Ind.	90,917	126,609	105,731	202	135	389
Ill.	211,528	283,714	240,244	400	602	247
Mich.	26,138	34,634	25,626	679	400	599
Wis.	34,937	40,059	28,974	215	222	118
Minn.	122,851	155,636	137,594	1,824	1,842	2,158
Iowa	303,092	414,253	386,348	53	64	22
Mo.	46,366	58,528	45,813	787	1,048	264
N.Dak.	3,777	2,796	2,358	21,945	17,358	36,455
S.Dak.	46,344	49,023	49,724	8,975	8,462	8,947
Nebr.	137,744	203,790	222,483	13,099	17,338	11,302
Kans.	14,090	18,228	17,873	9,084	16,423	9,503
Del.	1,029	516	375	5	3	3
Md.	3,344	2,878	2,761	62	74	35
Va.	5,368	4,333	4,486	185	214	82
W.Va.	1,133	1,060	640	84	84	52
N.C.	15,185	12,613	10,895	191	341	49
S.C.	3,351	3,409	3,886	52	56	13
Ga.	7,222	7,896	5,584	33	38	6
Fla.	771	1,349	452	---	---	16
Ky.	14,833	15,959	13,593	71	71	34
Tenn.	10,095	9,990	7,092	65	77	37
Ala.	6,496	7,250	4,203	20	7	4
Miss.	5,043	6,213	1,444	16	6	4
Ark.	1,553	1,436	1,009	22	25	15
La.	1,196	1,087	559	---	---	---
Okla.	523	350	220	905	1,662	720
Texas	2,589	1,754	2,120	579	849	218
Mont.	27	19	24	16,762	14,593	13,310
Idaho	297	273	448	1,542	2,175	1,101
Wyo.	216	281	96	942	687	683
Colo.	2,188	2,621	1,191	8,860	11,358	6,155
N.Mex.	89	58	66	54	160	84
Ariz.	121	72	36	25	6	5
Utah	10	10	9	438	303	381
Nev.	---	---	---	6	4	30
Wash.	379	284	510	910	2,487	668
Oreg.	223	163	140	1,019	1,648	920
Calif.	566	389	300	40	44	96
U. S.	1,196,818	1,549,423	1,389,822	91,780	102,308	95,713

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Oats (old crop)			Soybeans			Sorghum grain		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	167	63	138	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	78	88	71	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	5,481	5,607	4,353	6	5	4	---	---	---
N.J.	140	132	59	25	70	33	---	---	---
Pa.	4,495	5,537	4,598	14	14	11	---	---	---
Ohio	7,431	5,528	6,281	1,625	964	1,153	---	---	---
Ind.	6,611	3,993	5,990	3,314	3,003	2,706	100	65	33
Ill.	16,032	13,726	10,473	7,294	6,293	7,150	83	22	16
Mich.	8,033	7,403	4,434	280	74	79	---	---	---
Wis.	29,212	31,208	26,681	107	101	182	---	---	---
Minn.	43,681	41,597	33,854	5,891	7,000	5,815	---	---	---
Iowa	40,518	35,224	27,198	7,563	13,586	13,790	1,016	637	156
Mo.	5,392	3,688	1,375	1,604	3,122	1,879	1,611	1,760	1,434
N.Dak.	19,731	13,202	40,210	238	285	106	---	---	---
S.Dak.	32,374	32,494	41,414	221	225	149	996	1,690	1,304
Nebr.	11,424	11,609	9,933	290	1,191	670	12,743	16,756	21,021
Kans.	4,253	3,744	1,185	145	1,209	329	9,470	12,285	14,164
Del.	16	11	14	74	52	21	---	---	---
Md.	236	160	280	72	62	29	---	---	---
Va.	307	352	246	173	77	159	25	13	12
W.Va.	167	155	157	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	794	689	598	302	588	201	277	264	226
S.C.	490	487	394	189	495	669	23	15	14
Ga.	288	303	195	29	27	64	40	30	12
Fla.	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	174	227	161	102	377	158	109	130	72
Tenn.	267	228	182	102	255	208	116	54	35
Ala.	139	129	113	39	35	31	35	11	7
Miss.	270	154	154	312	587	338	25	17	9
Ark.	281	202	171	353	971	466	45	14	10
La.	93	37	13	51	24	24	3	1	---
Okla.	1,893	1,937	1,003	16	15	42	1,164	1,181	1,579
Texas	3,405	3,190	1,753	22	22	8	3,791	3,445	3,015
Mont.	2,747	1,711	4,852	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	970	816	1,447	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	859	683	880	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,107	1,005	1,100	---	---	---	1,505	2,180	2,079
N.Mex.	15	23	15	---	---	---	191	466	254
Ariz.	9	4	4	---	---	---	153	299	365
Utah	254	97	239	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	7	9	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	601	479	464	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,079	710	1,379	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	90	57	61	---	---	---	143	138	145
U. S.	251,622	228,698	234,129	30,457	40,729	36,474	33,665	41,473	45,962

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Barley (old crop)			Rye (old crop)			Flaxseed (old crop)		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	143	103	66	19	25	36	---	---	---
N.J.	67	106	32	7	3	7	---	---	---
Pa.	759	851	629	44	40	46	---	---	---
Ohio	206	268	113	32	31	36	---	---	---
Ind.	204	133	101	62	46	67	---	---	---
Ill.	241	306	170	59	41	23	---	---	---
Mich.	290	340	236	86	61	79	---	---	---
Wis.	299	112	120	79	59	92	7	5	6
Minn.	6,980	6,825	5,959	129	42	44	225	290	137
Iowa	174	90	28	15	5	3	5	2	2
Mo.	505	539	184	53	58	12	---	---	---
N. Dak.	18,816	15,414	24,841	733	541	755	1,256	826	1,135
S. Dak.	3,871	2,840	3,644	691	212	347	320	201	242
Nebr.	1,664	1,575	1,248	487	294	162	---	---	---
Kans.	2,400	3,646	2,095	190	140	117	---	---	---
Del.	15	19	11	3	2	2	---	---	---
Md.	222	186	277	7	6	8	---	---	---
Va.	348	365	286	8	4	7	---	---	---
W.Va.	49	79	49	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	115	152	87	12	21	8	---	---	---
S.C.	38	43	23	2	3	2	---	---	---
Ga.	3	6	6	3	10	4	---	---	---
Ky.	119	204	99	6	3	1	---	---	---
Tenn.	63	81	44	6	3	3	---	---	---
Ark.	11	52	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	721	962	722	68	28	26	---	---	---
Texas	255	303	39	8	4	3	---	---	---
Mont.	11,258	6,065	17,588	47	83	33	47	4	34
Idaho	2,119	1,244	2,657	6	13	14	---	---	---
Wyo.	776	476	870	15	11	7	---	---	---
Colo.	2,269	2,350	1,353	90	65	78	---	---	---
N.Mex.	32	101	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	157	112	156	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	872	546	1,048	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	45	16	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	829	571	935	61	26	26	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,112	501	674	41	28	40	---	---	---
Calif.	429	369	365	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	58,486	47,951	66,863	3,078	1,908	2,088	1,860	1,328	1,556

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	55	49	49	47.2	47.0	46.0	2,631	2,303	2,254
Vt.	17	14	14	45.2	39.0	44.0	761	546	616
N.Y.	637	569	580	52.0	51.0	52.0	33,133	29,019	30,160
N.J.	25	18	16	38.7	41.0	40.0	966	738	640
Pa.	673	601	589	43.4	42.5	48.0	29,116	25,542	28,272
Ohio	1,006	833	775	49.6	58.0	64.0	49,635	48,314	49,600
Ind.	851	605	514	45.3	55.0	56.0	38,188	33,275	28,784
Ill.	2,138	1,520	1,414	48.4	53.0	53.0	102,079	80,560	74,942
Mich.	904	754	739	46.0	49.0	50.0	41,353	36,946	36,950
Wis.	2,438	2,229	2,184	54.0	57.0	57.0	132,114	127,053	124,488
Minn.	3,771	3,235	3,235	47.2	55.5	50.0	177,999	147,192	161,750
Iowa	4,332	3,012	2,771	43.4	43.0	42.0	187,603	129,516	116,382
Mo.	643	316	348	32.1	29.0	38.0	20,446	9,164	13,224
N.Dak.	1,736	1,886	1,905	30.8	52.0	35.0	54,677	98,072	66,675
S.Dak.	2,714	2,590	2,564	33.8	41.0	37.0	94,034	106,190	94,868
Nebr.	1,287	971	971	32.2	33.0	31.0	41,536	32,043	30,101
Kans.	658	351	358	29.1	22.5	30.0	19,063	7,898	10,740
Del.	6	6	5	38.8	47.0	43.0	244	282	215
Md.	54	50	42	40.7	43.0	43.0	2,182	2,150	1,806
Va.	105	81	58	37.6	38.0	27.0	3,899	3,078	1,566
W.Va.	26	24	24	37.8	41.0	39.0	998	984	936
N.C.	327	228	180	34.4	37.5	33.0	11,084	8,550	5,940
S.C.	333	199	179	31.5	33.0	32.0	10,351	6,567	5,728
Ga.	245	139	142	35.7	40.0	36.0	8,417	5,560	5,112
Fla.	18	15	16	29.6	33.0	23.0	514	495	368
Ky.	54	43	40	32.8	34.0	37.0	1,746	1,462	1,480
Tenn.	132	85	68	32.6	33.0	34.0	4,166	2,805	2,312
Ala.	90	83	60	32.9	34.0	31.0	2,938	2,822	1,860
Miss.	203	132	75	40.2	39.0	28.0	8,077	5,148	2,100
Ark.	183	106	53	37.7	46.0	40.0	6,386	4,876	2,120
La.	54	38	30	31.7	34.0	34.0	1,685	1,292	1,020
Okla.	588	319	220	26.7	18.5	23.0	15,527	5,902	5,060
Texas	1,189	741	711	25.4	21.5	22.5	30,406	15,932	15,998
Mont.	236	263	250	33.5	41.0	37.0	7,909	10,783	9,250
Idaho	168	141	135	46.7	54.0	53.0	7,850	7,614	7,155
Wyo.	101	94	92	34.2	39.0	38.0	3,472	3,666	3,496
Colo.	138	122	100	36.6	41.0	33.0	5,045	5,002	3,300
N.Mex.	12	9	8	33.8	33.0	33.0	412	297	264
Ariz.	8	7	7	45.8	52.0	50.0	378	364	350
Utah	29	26	23	47.5	54.0	52.0	1,373	1,404	1,196
Nev.	3	3	3	43.6	46.0	46.0	140	138	138
Wash.	148	105	97	44.5	52.0	46.0	6,633	5,460	4,462
Oreg.	234	169	166	37.7	51.0	40.0	8,750	8,619	6,640
Calif.	177	153	129	34.0	40.0	42.0	6,004	6,120	5,418
	28,749		21,939		45.0		1,182,012		965,736
U. S.		22,934		41.2		44.0		1,031,743	

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
							Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	7	6	5	7	6	5	4	4	3
N.J.	44	52	57	44	52	57	34	45	50
Pa.	31	22	20	31	22	20	9	9	8
Ohio	1,521	1,828	1,828	1,521	1,828	1,828	1,502	1,808	1,810
Ind.	2,411	2,785	2,841	2,411	2,785	2,841	2,362	2,761	2,816
Ill.	5,101	5,620	5,676	5,101	5,620	5,676	5,054	5,575	5,631
Mich.	263	357	350	263	357	350	253	351	344
Wis.	114	107	111	114	107	111	106	101	103
Minn.	2,510	2,327	2,443	2,510	2,327	2,443	2,457	2,294	2,414
Iowa	2,878	3,415	3,620	2,878	3,415	3,620	2,863	3,405	3,609
Mo.	2,300	2,833	2,890	2,300	2,833	2,890	2,213	2,784	2,832
N.Dak.	210	63	157	210	63	157	201	56	152
S.Dak.	166	123	140	166	123	140	160	121	136
Nebr.	192	313	329	192	313	329	190	310	322
Kans.	489	936	899	489	936	899	472	914	887
Del.	177	221	212	177	221	212	172	217	207
Md.	220	294	282	220	294	282	206	280	270
Va.	321	414	426	332	420	431	299	389	397
W.Va.	6	5	5	6	5	5	---	---	---
N.C.	576	678	739	603	697	754	480	558	603
S.C.	488	678	739	528	710	772	453	640	704
Ga.	106	112	113	145	149	151	73	80	81
Fla.	41	44	49	41	44	49	37	39	43
Ky.	233	275	286	233	275	286	178	219	230
Tenn.	419	545	600	434	553	608	347	463	509
Ala.	160	174	179	160	174	179	132	149	152
Miss.	965	1,222	1,381	981	1,230	1,387	893	1,128	1,297
Ark.	2,181	2,745	2,965	2,193	2,745	2,965	2,149	2,707	2,924
La.	231	252	300	290	287	337	180	219	270
Okla.	100	191	191	100	191	191	89	171	172
Texas	71	66	106	71	66	106	62	60	98
U. S.	24,532	28,703	29,939	24,749	28,848	30,081	23,629	27,857	29,074

1/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963		Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	22	12	10	Tenn.	29	16	16
N.C.	55	38	30	Miss.	30	16	12
S.C.	78	64	66	La.	118	70	74
Ga.	79	74	76	U. S.	434	290	284

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	33	19	16	36.8	35.0	36.0	1,224	665	576
N.J.	24	21	21	44.0	50.0	35.0	1,076	1,050	735
Pa.	190	184	182	38.6	38.0	36.0	7,412	6,992	6,552
Ohio	70	45	35	37.0	36.0	36.0	2,528	1,620	1,260
Ind.	64	37	28	31.9	34.0	35.0	2,002	1,258	980
Ill.	92	55	33	29.6	31.0	33.0	2,616	1,705	1,089
Mich.	77	62	45	36.4	38.0	38.0	2,783	2,356	1,710
Wis.	39	30	28	40.7	40.0	44.0	1,577	1,200	1,232
Minn.	892	764	726	30.7	26.0	33.0	27,407	19,864	23,958
Iowa	29	15	8	35.6	38.0	36.0	1,020	570	288
Mo.	227	101	76	29.3	26.0	27.0	6,284	2,626	2,052
N.Dak.	3,420	2,839	3,208	22.6	35.0	25.0	78,309	99,365	80,200
S.Dak.	495	409	348	24.2	27.0	25.0	12,108	11,043	8,700
Nebr.	250	160	160	27.4	26.0	21.0	6,752	4,160	3,360
Kans.	764	689	303	26.5	19.0	16.0	20,366	13,091	4,848
Del.	15	14	13	37.3	41.0	33.0	553	574	429
Md.	88	91	92	38.2	38.0	34.0	3,358	3,458	3,128
Va.	115	112	95	38.0	36.5	22.0	4,392	4,088	2,090
W.Va.	11	10	11	36.9	35.0	30.0	412	350	330
N.C.	67	64	65	34.3	34.0	35.0	2,311	2,176	2,275
S.C.	32	22	24	30.6	30.0	32.5	970	660	780
Ga.	10	12	16	31.5	34.0	33.0	322	408	528
Ky.	82	53	52	30.5	31.0	30.0	2,452	1,643	1,560
Tenn.	50	35	31	24.4	25.0	24.0	1,178	875	744
Ark.	24	28	18	25.3	28.0	27.0	580	784	486
Okla.	606	547	399	23.6	16.5	18.0	14,513	9,026	7,182
Texas	366	227	200	23.2	17.0	17.5	8,564	3,859	3,500
Mont.	1,665	1,802	1,550	25.9	30.5	30.0	43,354	54,961	46,500
Idaho	585	648	622	33.2	41.0	40.0	19,458	26,568	24,880
Wyo.	107	112	112	34.0	37.0	35.0	3,625	4,144	3,920
Colo.	524	451	379	31.3	30.0	21.0	16,396	13,530	7,959
N.Mex.	32	37	35	39.6	46.0	40.0	1,307	1,702	1,400
Ariz.	148	120	150	64.6	65.0	62.0	9,605	7,800	9,300
Utah	159	155	147	44.2	52.0	51.0	7,044	8,060	7,497
Nev.	12	13	12	40.3	50.0	50.0	488	650	600
Wash.	712	607	668	38.3	44.0	35.0	27,377	26,708	23,380
Oreg.	536	392	404	35.3	43.0	36.5	18,909	16,856	14,746
Calif.	1,675	1,461	1,446	43.8	50.0	50.0	73,136	73,050	72,300
U. S.	14,293	12,443	11,758	30.4	34.5	31.7	433,898	429,495	373,054

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	17	19	18	24.2	27.0	26.0	417	513	468
N.J.	11	10	10	22.8	22.0	19.0	256	220	190
Pa.	19	16	18	24.2	24.0	26.0	471	384	468
Ohio	28	31	28	21.1	23.5	25.0	585	728	700
Ind.	63	53	39	19.6	21.0	21.0	1,221	1,113	819
Ill.	62	61	52	18.5	19.0	21.0	1,136	1,159	1,092
Mich.	41	42	42	20.7	22.0	23.0	855	924	966
Wis.	26	23	22	15.3	20.0	17.0	387	460	374
Minn.	64	86	84	18.6	17.0	22.0	1,189	1,462	1,848
Iowa	11	5	7	18.3	18.5	18.5	210	92	130
Mo.	46	36	37	17.8	17.0	19.0	799	612	703
N.Dak.	272	539	361	17.1	28.0	23.0	4,759	15,092	8,303
S.Dak.	188	261	164	19.4	19.0	15.0	3,802	4,959	2,460
Nebr.	166	225	169	16.2	16.0	14.0	2,700	3,600	2,366
Kans.	146	189	123	16.7	15.5	13.0	2,434	2,930	1,599
Del.	13	10	10	19.1	22.0	21.0	238	220	210
Md.	18	18	18	20.1	22.0	22.0	352	396	396
Va.	18	19	21	18.7	18.5	16.0	345	352	336
N.C.	20	16	18	15.8	15.0	17.0	311	240	306
S.C.	16	16	18	15.6	15.0	18.0	259	240	324
Ga.	21	24	22	15.3	15.5	20.0	327	372	440
Ky.	15	10	11	17.7	18.0	18.5	260	180	204
Tenn.	11	9	9	14.2	16.0	15.0	160	144	135
Okla.	84	58	63	11.0	9.0	9.5	901	522	598
Texas	22	23	30	14.0	11.0	12.5	314	253	375
Mont.	26	37	23	17.3	18.0	19.0	454	666	437
Idaho	7	8	8	27.6	34.0	34.0	190	272	272
Wyo.	7	7	8	15.2	21.0	20.0	102	147	160
Colo.	55	65	36	14.9	12.0	8.0	825	780	288
Wash.	116	81	89	19.6	21.0	21.0	2,274	1,701	1,869
Oreg.	22	17	18	18.0	26.0	27.0	394	442	486
U. S.	1,641	2,014	1,576	17.6	20.4	18.6	29,060	41,175	29,322

SORGHUMS

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested 1/		For harvest
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	33	15	13	31	15	13
Ill.	22	10	8	22	10	8
Iowa	201	29	21	198	28	20
Mo.	648	276	309	628	272	299
N.Dak.	16	18	12	13	17	11
S.Dak.	345	290	284	328	277	271
Nebr.	1,878	1,792	2,079	1,818	1,728	2,004
Kans.	5,510	3,958	4,512	5,339	3,908	4,416
Va.	23	19	13	20	17	11
N.C.	100	71	79	98	70	78
S.C.	37	29	29	35	28	28
Ga.	58	46	48	56	44	46
Ky.	51	22	19	49	20	17
Tenn.	89	46	42	84	43	39
Ala.	60	34	39	58	31	37
Miss.	78	37	47	73	35	45
Ark.	124	44	48	117	42	46
La.	21	13	20	20	13	20
Okla.	1,312	1,046	1,182	1,248	1,008	1,139
Texas	7,910	5,981	6,519	7,809	5,920	6,453
Wyo.	5	7	6	4	6	5
Colo.	913	607	637	817	568	579
N.Mex.	335	269	307	311	265	302
Ariz.	157	133	146	154	129	142
Calif.	261	233	238	259	231	236
U. S.	20,189	15,025	16,657	19,589	14,725	16,265

1/ Grain, silage and forage.

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	3.9	4.6	4.8	3,300	3,500	4,400	128	161	211
Miss.	40	49	49	2,990	3,200	3,200	1,204	1,568	1,568
Ark.	364	422	422	3,295	3,775	3,900	12,040	15,930	16,458
La.	435	508	508	2,790	3,050	3,100	12,174	15,494	15,748
Texas	394	458	458	3,085	3,450	3,400	12,135	15,801	15,572
Calif.	268	323	323	4,595	4,800	4,400	12,344	15,504	14,212
U. S.	1,504.9	1,764.6	1,764.8	3,317	3,653	3,613	50,026	64,458	63,769

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	492	454	440	1.23	1.18	1.20	605	537	529
N.H.	203	176	172	1.38	1.42	1.39	281	250	239
Vt.	744	705	707	1.58	1.55	1.63	1,175	1,096	1,152
Mass.	226	209	203	1.72	1.64	1.68	388	342	341
R.I.	21	21	20	1.83	1.86	2.00	38	39	40
Conn.	184	170	164	1.82	1.66	1.68	334	283	275
N.Y.	3,008	2,900	2,943	1.89	1.59	1.92	5,688	4,620	5,642
N.J.	203	193	194	2.06	1.82	1.87	418	352	363
Pa.	2,126	2,059	2,067	1.78	1.22	1.54	3,782	2,518	3,186
Ohio	2,036	1,897	1,863	1.78	1.66	1.71	3,616	3,142	3,194
Ind.	1,436	1,322	1,287	1.80	1.89	1.80	2,582	2,496	2,320
Ill.	2,251	2,047	1,965	2.08	2.14	1.77	4,671	4,376	3,485
Mich.	1,870	1,748	1,724	1.74	1.83	1.81	3,254	3,202	3,119
Wis.	3,859	3,939	3,946	2.32	2.74	2.30	8,948	10,781	9,065
Minn.	3,638	3,660	3,610	1.98	2.31	2.07	7,206	8,461	7,490
Iowa	3,583	3,577	3,357	2.25	2.32	1.99	8,058	8,295	6,664
Mo.	2,975	2,942	2,832	1.59	1.46	1.45	4,742	4,286	4,110
N.Dak.	3,945	3,703	3,552	.97	1.42	1.15	3,820	5,266	4,069
S.Dak.	4,949	4,767	4,776	.97	1.36	.99	4,876	6,493	4,732
Nebr.	5,049	5,013	5,034	1.34	1.44	1.11	6,786	7,222	5,604
Kans.	2,123	2,216	2,273	1.96	2.03	1.58	4,166	4,509	3,582
Del.	46	41	41	1.67	1.49	1.44	77	61	59
Md.	409	379	376	1.88	1.49	1.55	768	563	581
Va.	1,228	1,234	1,189	1.48	1.60	.96	1,826	1,969	1,141
W.Va.	662	641	642	1.40	1.28	1.23	926	819	787
N.C.	843	695	700	1.20	1.17	1.14	1,010	810	801
S.C.	378	299	313	1.12	1.19	1.19	419	355	373
Ga.	490	438	460	1.22	1.34	1.53	596	589	702
Fla.	103	95	99	1.53	1.61	1.55	158	153	153
Ky.	1,659	1,619	1,623	1.50	1.48	1.42	2,484	2,393	2,306
Tenn.	1,381	1,258	1,331	1.32	1.26	1.36	1,815	1,579	1,810
Ala.	546	466	461	1.13	1.08	1.07	617	501	493
Miss.	650	576	589	1.36	1.25	1.06	887	718	626
Ark.	754	706	686	1.31	1.22	1.11	984	858	764
La.	386	362	374	1.47	1.39	1.22	566	504	457
Okla.	1,334	1,448	1,440	1.49	1.58	1.28	1,988	2,282	1,841
Texas	1,728	1,846	1,777	1.26	1.23	1.07	2,177	2,278	1,904
Mont.	2,195	2,386	2,282	1.32	1.46	1.44	2,901	3,488	3,286
Idaho	1,216	1,230	1,248	2.52	2.50	2.57	3,062	3,071	3,203
Wyo.	1,116	1,185	1,165	1.28	1.32	1.30	1,436	1,563	1,516
Colo.	1,497	1,630	1,613	1.84	1.86	1.51	2,749	3,030	2,441
N.Mex.	219	227	232	2.88	3.51	2.94	633	796	682
Ariz.	264	257	233	4.06	4.31	4.19	1,076	1,108	977
Utah	569	569	572	2.37	2.41	2.56	1,350	1,371	1,467
Nev.	331	347	333	1.76	1.89	1.94	581	657	647
Wash.	810	817	832	2.15	2.19	2.14	1,745	1,786	1,780
Oreg.	975	982	1,018	1.93	1.96	2.05	1,882	1,927	2,084
Calif.	1,917	1,881	1,905	3.70	3.85	3.85	7,089	7,239	7,336
U. S.	68,628	67,332	66,663	1.71	1.80	1.64	117,235	121,034	109,418

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	375	334	321	1.31	1.25	1.30	489	418	417
N.H.	134	107	105	1.45	1.50	1.45	193	160	152
Vt.	428	383	375	1.61	1.60	1.65	688	613	619
Mass.	142	131	127	1.69	1.60	1.65	239	210	210
R.I.	11	11	10	1.80	1.80	1.95	21	20	20
Conn.	91	90	87	1.75	1.55	1.60	159	140	139
N.Y.	1,680	1,508	1,493	1.73	1.35	1.70	2,898	2,036	2,538
N.J.	74	70	70	1.76	1.50	1.50	131	105	105
Pa.	1,276	1,171	1,148	1.60	1.10	1.40	2,035	1,288	1,607
Ohio	1,149	1,043	1,001	1.63	1.50	1.55	1,873	1,564	1,552
Ind.	673	629	591	1.58	1.70	1.60	1,062	1,069	946
Ill.	861	867	806	1.74	1.75	1.30	1,500	1,517	1,048
Mich.	524	466	419	1.43	1.45	1.45	747	676	608
Wis.	1,088	901	847	1.95	2.35	2.05	2,117	2,117	1,736
Minn.	587	532	532	1.51	1.70	1.55	889	904	825
Iowa	1,126	1,298	1,051	1.79	1.90	1.60	2,020	2,466	1,682
Mo.	990	1,396	1,201	1.35	1.20	1.15	1,358	1,675	1,381
Nebr.	46	66	70	1.44	1.55	1.30	68	102	91
Kans.	69	104	100	1.64	1.50	1.35	114	156	135
Del.	20	20	19	1.66	1.50	1.30	34	30	25
Md.	221	212	210	1.65	1.30	1.30	365	276	273
Va.	431	483	459	1.37	1.45	.80	593	700	367
W.Va.	350	341	344	1.35	1.20	1.15	472	409	396
N.C.	142	152	160	1.25	1.20	1.15	178	182	184
Ky.	464	466	471	1.39	1.35	1.25	645	629	589
Tenn.	220	235	244	1.25	1.15	1.25	275	270	305
Ala.	35	32	33	1.09	.95	1.05	38	30	35
Miss.	63	58	55	1.34	1.20	1.00	85	70	55
Ark.	72	92	85	1.31	1.15	.95	95	106	81
Mont.	274	270	281	1.26	1.45	1.35	345	392	379
Idaho	129	118	124	1.44	1.55	1.50	187	183	186
Wyo.	137	130	131	1.10	1.20	1.15	151	156	151
Colo.	223	260	250	1.40	1.50	1.25	312	390	312
N.Mex.	12	15	14	1.29	1.30	1.25	15	20	18
Utah	47	43	44	1.56	1.60	1.70	73	69	75
Nev.	45	48	48	1.24	1.25	1.30	55	60	62
Wash.	227	229	238	1.99	1.95	2.00	452	447	476
Oreg.	188	184	197	1.81	1.80	1.85	341	331	364
U. S.	14,652	14,495	13,761	1.59	1.52	1.46	23,354	21,986	20,144

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY									PASTURE		
	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Cond. July 1		
	Harvested		For harvest			Indicated			Indicated	Av.		
	Av. 1957-61	1962	1963	Av. 1957-61	1962	1963	Av. 1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	8	9	9	1.78	1.85	1.80	14	17	16	90	86	83
N.H.	13	13	12	1.98	2.15	2.10	26	28	25	89	82	82
Vt.	104	116	118	2.08	1.95	2.15	218	226	254	90	82	88
Mass.	38	34	34	2.23	2.15	2.20	84	73	75	85	83	84
R.I.	4	5	5	2.32	2.40	2.45	10	12	12	81	85	83
Conn.	47	40	38	2.37	2.25	2.25	112	90	86	82	77	80
N.Y.	974	1,052	1,115	2.32	2.05	2.35	2,266	2,157	2,620	89	66	79
N.J.	94	89	90	2.56	2.30	2.40	240	205	216	73	59	51
Pa.	737	771	802	2.17	1.45	1.80	1,605	1,118	1,444	86	61	76
Ohio	817	792	808	2.03	1.90	1.95	1,654	1,505	1,576	92	70	74
Ind.	621	563	580	2.13	2.20	2.10	1,323	1,239	1,218	94	87	79
Ill.	1,214	1,065	1,054	2.44	2.55	2.20	2,957	2,716	2,319	91	88	72
Mich.	1,299	1,235	1,260	1.89	2.00	1.95	2,453	2,470	2,457	88	87	84
Wis.	2,639	2,929	2,988	2.51	2.90	2.40	6,644	8,494	7,171	86	94	81
Minn.	2,285	2,457	2,482	2.37	2.75	2.40	5,423	6,757	5,957	86	97	88
Iowa	2,363	2,189	2,211	2.50	2.60	2.20	5,904	5,691	4,864	93	95	74
Mo.	625	651	697	2.71	2.50	2.45	1,693	1,628	1,708	88	81	76
N.Dak.	1,444	1,400	1,302	1.24	1.80	1.50	1,782	2,520	1,953	70	96	90
S.Dak.	2,171	2,092	2,155	1.33	1.90	1.30	2,912	3,975	2,802	83	96	84
Nebr.	1,923	1,831	1,904	2.23	2.40	1.90	4,291	4,394	3,618	92	94	76
Kans.	1,183	1,156	1,191	2.45	2.75	2.00	2,887	3,179	2,382	89	90	74
Del.	6	6	6	2.60	2.10	2.30	15	13	14	78	77	66
Md.	102	92	92	2.75	2.10	2.40	280	193	221	83	75	72
Va.	260	250	240	2.50	2.65	1.55	650	662	372	87	95	52
W.Va.	133	127	126	1.85	1.70	1.65	246	216	208	88	79	75
N.C.	67	41	38	2.14	2.20	2.15	143	90	82	85	85	84
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	79	86
Ga.	22	16	17	2.00	2.00	2.10	44	32	36	82	75	89
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	81	84
Ky.	309	330	340	2.28	2.30	2.25	704	759	765	91	91	87
Tenn.	185	177	175	2.09	2.00	2.10	386	354	368	88	80	87
Ala.	19	16	14	2.05	1.80	2.05	39	29	29	84	74	76
Miss.	11	9	10	2.16	2.20	2.20	23	20	22	83	81	60
Ark.	40	42	45	2.34	2.60	2.10	94	109	94	87	72	70
La.	17	16	15	2.16	1.90	1.75	36	30	26	80	81	55
Okla.	351	418	426	2.29	2.60	2.00	805	1,087	852	88	88	73
Texas	183	155	108	2.42	2.85	2.50	444	442	270	81	79	66
Mont.	997	1,017	986	1.79	1.95	1.95	1,786	1,983	1,923	77	92	92
Idaho	937	959	969	2.87	2.80	2.90	2,689	2,685	2,810	90	93	98
Wyo.	474	468	463	1.76	1.90	1.90	835	889	880	82	96	85
Colo.	832	854	820	2.35	2.45	2.00	1,955	2,092	1,640	86	82	49
N.Mex.	154	156	158	3.64	4.60	3.80	560	718	600	75	62	64
Ariz.	211	210	189	4.58	4.80	4.70	972	1,008	888	81	91	78
Utah	438	443	443	2.68	2.70	2.90	1,175	1,196	1,285	78	87	83
Nev.	120	122	120	2.96	3.30	3.30	356	403	396	80	95	93
Wash.	417	427	427	2.53	2.60	2.50	1,057	1,110	1,068	90	88	88
Oreg.	329	360	371	2.86	2.85	2.95	942	1,026	1,094	93	90	93
Calif.	1,169	1,156	1,168	5.03	5.20	5.10	5,882	6,011	5,957	79	82	89
U. S.	28,388		28,621		2.53		66,615		64,673		84	
		28,356			2.35			71,651			87	

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	69	58	55	1.39	1.25	1.30	96	72	72
Ill.	67	33	30	1.23	1.20	1.20	83	40	36
Mo.	746	313	300	1.21	1.10	1.10	923	344	330
Kans.	41	38	42	1.33	1.20	1.20	54	46	50
Del.	12	9	10	1.40	1.10	1.10	17	10	11
Md.	43	36	36	1.38	1.15	1.10	60	41	40
Va.	256	216	190	1.08	1.15	.70	279	248	133
W.Va.	11	9	9	1.10	1.10	1.05	13	10	9
N.C.	289	206	200	1.13	1.05	1.05	327	216	210
S.C.	98	46	45	1.07	.95	1.15	104	44	52
Ga.	77	50	50	1.08	1.10	1.30	82	55	65
Ky.	616	564	553	1.28	1.20	1.15	790	677	636
Tenn.	610	474	517	1.18	1.10	1.25	719	521	646
Ala.	85	39	47	1.08	.95	1.05	92	37	49
Miss.	159	130	143	1.40	1.25	1.15	223	162	164
Ark.	265	208	200	1.33	1.15	1.15	352	239	230
La.	57	43	41	1.59	1.55	1.40	91	67	57
Okla.	76	87	90	1.24	1.30	1.00	96	113	90
U.S.	3,578	2,559	2,558	1.23	1.15	1.13	4,402	2,942	2,880

WILD HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	35	25	23	1.35	1.40	1.30	47	35	30
Minn.	474	399	387	1.16	1.20	1.15	550	479	445
Mo.	168	173	170	1.23	1.00	1.00	206	173	170
N.Dak.	1,799	1,693	1,744	.78	1.10	.90	1,418	1,862	1,570
S.Dak.	2,392	2,305	2,305	.67	.90	.70	1,647	2,074	1,614
Nebr.	2,905	2,889	2,831	.77	.85	.60	2,238	2,456	1,699
Kans.	620	668	655	1.28	1.15	1.00	791	768	655
Ark.	114	113	113	1.18	1.00	.90	135	113	102
Okla.	384	415	415	1.26	1.15	.90	484	477	374
Texas	286	302	287	1.22	1.10	.90	352	332	258
Mont.	552	666	599	.84	.95	.95	464	633	569
Idaho	106	103	102	1.16	1.25	1.25	123	129	128
Wyo.	375	444	431	.88	.85	.85	331	377	366
Colo.	291	300	291	1.04	1.00	.90	303	300	262
N.Mex.	21	18	18	.86	.90	.80	18	16	14
Utah	67	65	65	1.14	1.20	1.20	76	78	78
Nev.	151	160	150	.97	1.05	1.10	149	168	165
Wash.	41	43	43	1.30	1.20	1.30	53	52	56
Oreg.	256	225	238	1.17	1.10	1.25	300	248	298
Calif.	107	103	105	1.21	1.25	1.30	130	129	136
U.S.	11,143	11,109	10,972	.88	.98	.82	9,815	10,899	8,989

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	107	106	106	106	---	---	---	---
N.C.	183	181	181	181	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	291	287	287	287	---	---	---	---
S.C.	13	12	12	12	---	---	---	---
Ga.	546	513	508	508	16	8	6	6
Fla.	97	92	88	85	29	22	22	21
Ala.	224	212	212	210	---	---	---	---
Miss.	7	6	5	4	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	887	835	825	819	45	30	28	27
Okla.	120	118	118	118	---	---	---	---
Texas	318	292	293	287	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	7	7.6	7.3	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	447	417	418.6	412.3	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	1,625	1,539	1,530.6	1,518.3	45	30	28	27

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	107	106	106	106
N.C.	183	181	181	181
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	291	287	287	287
S.C.	13	12	12	12
Ga.	554	517	511	511
Fla.	112	103	99	95
Ala.	224	212	212	210
Miss.	7	6	5	4
TOTAL (S.E. area)	910	850	839	832
Okla.	120	118	118	118
Texas	318	292	293	287
N.Mex.	6	7	7.6	7.3
TOTAL (S.W. area)	447	417	418.6	412.3
UNITED STATES	1,648	1,554	1,544.6	1,531.3

1/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Average 1957-61	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	105	104	104	1,962	1,850	2,250
N.C.	178	176	176	1,742	1,760	2,000
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	284	280	280	1,818	1,793	2,093
S.C.	12	11	11	1,027	1,150	1,250
Ga.	492	475	472	1,126	1,210	1,160
Fla.	49	47	48	1,072	1,230	1,320
Ala.	200	193	195	947	1,075	1,005
Miss.	6	5	5	425	450	450
TOTAL (S.E. area)	758	731	731	1,069	1,170	1,126
Okla.	114	115	115	1,144	1,275	1,415
Texas	289	277	278	709	800	800
N.Mex.	6	6.8	7.5	1,856	2,100	2,120
TOTAL (S.W. area)	412	398.8	400.5	847	959	1,001
UNITED STATES	1,454	1,409.8	1,411.5	1,152	1,234	1,282

State	Production		
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	205,292	192,400	234,000
N.C.	309,328	309,760	352,000
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	515,995	502,160	586,000
S.C.	11,916	12,650	13,750
Ga.	552,640	574,750	547,520
Fla.	52,752	57,810	63,360
Ala.	188,571	207,475	195,975
Miss.	2,375	2,250	2,250
TOTAL (S.E. area)	808,254	854,935	822,855
Okla.	130,696	146,625	162,725
Texas	204,783	221,600	222,400
N.Mex.	11,973	14,280	15,900
TOTAL (S.W. area)	348,442	382,505	401,025
UNITED STATES	1,672,691	1,739,600	1,809,880

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	98	98	90	1,202	1,300	1,250	1,173	1,274	1,125
Michigan	517	579	585	1,105	1,300	1,350	5,751	7,527	7,898
Total N.E.	617	677	675	1,123	1,300	1,337	6,943	8,801	9,023
Nebraska	71	81	86	1,640	1,250	1,800	1,160	1,012	1,548
Montana	13	13	13	1,642	1,730	1,750	216	225	228
Idaho	132	125	120	1,834	1,840	1,750	2,419	2,300	2,100
Wyoming	65	51	51	1,538	1,180	1,600	998	602	816
Washington	48	29	27	1,868	1,700	1,800	904	493	486
Total N.W.	330	299	297	1,734	1,549	1,743	5,697	4,632	5,178
Kansas	8	17	11	3/ 980	1,000	1,000	80	170	110
Colorado	227	249	229	845	690	650	1,915	1,718	1,488
New Mexico	15	10	8	676	550	600	103	55	48
Utah	7	8	10	440	200	300	35	16	30
Total S.W.	259	284	258	825	690	650	2,142	1,959	1,676
California									
Large Lima	56	53	48	1,589	1,792	1,750	896	950	840
Baby Lima	23	30	30	1,785	1,737	1,750	407	521	525
Other	182	147	155	1,284	1,336	1,320	2,335	1,964	2,046
Total Calif.	262	230	233	1,392	1,493	1,464	3,639	3,435	3,411
United States	1,468	1,490	1,463	1,255	1,264	1,318	18,420	18,827	19,288

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960-61 average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	6	3	6	1,030	620	1,100	56	19	66
N.Dak.	6	3	5	1,210	1,140	1,250	68	34	62
Idaho	103	131	126	1,176	1,390	1,300	1,210	1,821	1,638
Colo.	11	7	6	936	1,100	820	101	77	49
Wash.	158	178	187	1,236	1,580	1,300	1,969	2,812	2,431
Oreg.	14	16	14	1,260	1,150	1,000	165	184	140
U.S.	299	338	344	1,202	1,464	1,275	3,611	4,947	4,386

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	5	4	4	14.9	16.0	15.0	74	64	60
Minn.	542	548	597	11.1	10.0	13.0	5,949	5,480	7,761
Iowa	13	8	10	17.0	18.0	15.0	223	144	150
N.Dak.	2,132	1,576	1,749	6.5	12.0	9.0	13,469	18,912	15,741
S.Dak.	625	577	600	8.6	10.5	9.5	5,358	6,058	5,700
Texas	69	25	127	10.1	7.5	5.0	729	188	635
Mont.	30	21	42	6.4	10.0	9.5	197	210	399
Calif.	34	32	11	36.5	28.0	35.0	1,235	896	385
U.S.	3,452	2,791	3,140	8.1	11.4	9.8	27,268	31,952	30,831

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	3,060	3,000	2,800	1,616	1,768	1,604	4,960	5,304	4,490
Conn.	8,620	7,500	7,600	1,483	1,565	1,485	12,794	11,782	11,259
Pa.	30,400	31,000	29,000	1,654	1,800	1,700	50,366	55,800	49,300
Ohio	13,160	14,800	14,500	1,510	1,928	1,695	19,956	28,539	24,575
Ind.	7,100	7,900	8,000	1,661	2,120	1,900	11,820	16,748	15,200
Wis.	13,460	12,100	11,700	1,582	1,621	1,610	21,181	19,617	18,840
Mo.	2,900	3,200	3,300	1,502	1,955	1,800	4,375	6,256	5,940
Md.	37,700	41,500	40,000	926	950	850	34,856	39,425	34,000
Va.	88,400	95,400	91,900	1,590	1,760	1,649	140,543	167,927	151,530
W.Va.	2,420	2,800	2,900	1,431	1,695	1,550	3,462	4,746	4,495
N.C.	459,920	494,000	469,500	1,678	1,896	1,939	772,115	936,845	910,450
S.C.	79,000	84,000	80,000	1,776	2,265	2,200	140,393	190,260	176,000
Ga.	67,300	75,300	71,600	1,622	1,965	1,932	109,881	147,944	138,310
Fla.	17,240	18,800	18,100	1,502	1,843	1,751	26,038	34,648	31,685
Ky.	225,420	248,900	249,200	1,597	1,983	1,955	360,324	493,515	487,132
Tenn.	76,940	84,500	84,500	1,654	1,758	1,861	127,374	148,587	157,237
Ala.	394	500	1/ 490	1,385	1,720	1,650	549	860	808
La.	258	1/ 350	1/ 350	748	720	750	204	252	262
U.S.	1,133,680	1,225,600	1,185,500	1,623	1,884	1,874	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,221,513

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1962 and 1963

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED										
Va.	11	68,600	73,500	70,000	1,568	1,760	1,630	107,552	129,360	114,100
N.C.	11	174,800	191,000	181,000	1,535	1,860	1,850	268,594	355,260	334,850
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	243,400	264,500	251,000	1,545	1,832	1,789	376,146	484,620	448,950
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	220,400	234,000	222,000	1,753	1,825	1,950	386,484	427,050	432,900
N.C.	13	55,000	58,000	55,500	1,771	2,250	2,150	97,454	130,500	119,325
S.C.	13	79,000	84,000	80,000	1,776	2,265	2,200	140,393	190,260	176,000
Total N.C.-Border and S.C. Belt	13	134,000	142,000	135,500	1,774	2,259	2,180	237,847	320,760	295,325
Ga.	14	66,100	74,000	70,500	1,626	1,975	1,940	108,195	146,150	136,770
Fla.	14	12,840	14,800	14,100	1,535	1,960	1,850	19,835	29,008	26,085
Ala.	14	394	500	1/ 490	1,385	1,720	1,650	549	860	808
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	79,340	89,300	85,100	1,610	1,971	1,923	128,579	176,018	163,663
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	677,140	729,800	693,600	1,666	1,930	1,933	1,129,056	1,408,448	1,340,838
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED										
Virginia Belt	21	7,220	7,600	7,500	1,294	1,255	1,200	9,339	9,538	9,000
Ky.	22	6,080	6,500	6,500	1,361	1,450	1,500	8,299	9,425	9,750
Tenn.	22	13,920	14,000	14,000	1,576	1,630	1,625	21,963	22,820	22,750
Total Eastern District	22	20,000	20,500	20,500	1,511	1,573	1,585	30,262	32,245	32,500
Ky.	23	5,840	6,600	6,600	1,330	1,550	1,500	7,793	10,230	9,900
Tenn.	23	1,240	1,400	1,400	1,356	1,530	1,500	1,678	2,142	2,100
Total Western District	23	7,080	8,000	8,000	1,334	1,546	1,500	9,471	12,372	12,000
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	34,300	36,100	36,000	1,429	1,500	1,486	49,073	54,155	53,500
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	9,280	10,600	10,500	1,541	1,995	1,750	14,308	21,147	18,375
Ind.	31	7,100	7,900	8,000	1,661	2,120	1,900	11,820	16,748	15,200
Mo.	31	2,900	3,200	3,300	1,502	1,955	1,800	4,375	6,256	5,940
Va.	31	10,540	12,100	12,100	2,038	2,210	2,150	21,508	26,741	26,015
W.Va.	31	2,420	2,800	2,900	1,431	1,695	1,550	3,462	4,746	4,495
N.C.	31	9,720	11,000	11,000	2,013	2,185	2,125	19,583	24,035	23,375
Ky.	31	202,200	224,000	224,000	1,623	2,030	2,000	328,519	454,720	448,000
Tenn.	31	59,700	67,000	67,000	1,683	1,795	1,925	100,623	120,265	128,975
Total Burley Belt	31	303,860	338,600	338,800	1,657	1,992	1,979	504,199	674,658	670,375
Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,700	41,500	40,000	926	950	850	34,856	39,425	34,000
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	341,560	380,100	378,800	1,576	1,879	1,859	539,054	714,083	704,375

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	6,940	7,100	7,200	1,435	1,630	1,600	9,964	11,573	11,520
Tenn.	35	2,080	2,100	2,100	1,495	1,600	1,625	3,109	3,360	3,412
Total One Sucker Belt	35	9,020	9,200	9,300	1,449	1,623	1,606	13,073	14,933	14,932
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,360	4,700	4,900	1,315	1,610	1,625	5,749	7,567	7,962
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,040	2,200	2,300	1,056	1,040	1,050	2,144	2,288	2,415
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	15,420	16,100	16,500	1,359	1,540	1,534	20,966	24,788	25,309
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	30,400	31,000	29,000	1,654	1,800	1,700	50,366	55,800	49,300
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	3,880	4,200	4,000	1,415	1,760	1,550	5,648	7,392	6,200
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	34,280	35,200	33,000	1,630	1,795	1,682	56,014	63,192	55,500
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER										
Connecticut--Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	2,280	1,500	1,600	1,754	1,880	1,825	3,985	2,820	2,920
Mass.	52	1,140	900	800	2,002	2,090	2,050	2,273	1,881	1,640
Conn.	52	262	1/ 230	1/ 180	1,902	2,150	2,025	494	494	364
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,400	1,100	1,000	1,984	2,102	2,045	2,767	2,375	2,004
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	51-52	3,680	2,600	2,600	1,839	1,975	1,909	6,752	5,195	4,924
Southern Wisconsin	54	5,300	4,900	4,700	1,643	1,770	1,700	8,674	8,673	7,990
Northern Wisconsin	55	8,160	7,200	7,000	1,542	1,520	1,550	12,506	10,944	10,850
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	13,460	12,100	11,700	1,582	1,621	1,610	21,181	19,617	18,840
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	17,140	14,700	14,300	1,637	1,684	1,664	27,933	24,812	23,764
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										
Mass.	61	1,920	2,100	2,000	1,396	1,630	1,425	2,687	3,423	2,850
Conn.	61	6,080	5,800	5,800	1,368	1,460	1,375	8,315	8,468	7,975
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,000	7,900	7,800	1,375	1,505	1,388	11,001	11,891	10,825
Ga.	62	1,200	1,300	1,100	1,400	1,380	1,400	1,686	1,794	1,540
Fla.	62	4,400	4,000	4,000	1,404	1,410	1,400	6,203	5,640	5,600
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	5,600	2/ 5,300	2/ 5,100	1,403	1,403	1,400	7,888	7,434	7,140
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,600	13,200	12,900	1,388	1,464	1,393	18,890	19,325	17,965
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	65,020	63,100	60,200	1,580	1,700	1,616	102,836	107,329	97,229
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS										
Louisiana Perique	72	258	1/ 350	1/ 350	748	720	750	204	252	262
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	All	1,133,680	1,225,600	1,185,500	1,623	1,884	1,874	1,841,189	2,309,055	2,221,513

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.
2/ Includes about 360 acres of fire-cured wrapper in 1962, and approximately 550 in 1963.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,694	2,000	1,900	2,100
New Hampshire	1,414	1,450	1,400	1,500
Vermont	948	950	1,200	1,250
Massachusetts	2,824	3,150	2,900	3,100
Rhode Island	178	200	180	150
Connecticut	1,326	1,450	1,220	1,350
New York	19,920	24,100	22,300	20,000
New Jersey	2,880	2,600	2,800	2,500
Pennsylvania	8,640	9,800	9,400	8,000
Delaware	312	300	280	280
Maryland	1,416	1,600	1,350	1,350
Virginia	10,160	10,500	9,650	8,500
West Virginia	5,380	5,500	5,200	4,600
North Carolina	2,070	2,300	2,700	2,500
Total Eastern States	59,162	65,900	62,480	57,180
Central States:				
Ohio	3,460	3,500	3,700	2,200
Indiana	1,748	1,350	1,850	950
Illinois	2,308	2,500	2,100	1,800
Michigan	12,780	16,000	13,000	11,000
Wisconsin	1,536	1,800	1,400	1,400
Minnesota	333	370	380	285
Iowa	258	350	260	260
Missouri	1,158	1,400	1,250	1,400
Kansas	230	240	180	130
Kentucky	345	290	375	265
Tennessee	340	270	400	180
Arkansas	190	180	225	225
Total Central States	3/24,735	28,250	25,120	20,095
Western States:				
Montana	42	40	25	35
Idaho	1,162	1,150	1,000	1,250
Colorado	1,080	1,500	1,300	1,150
New Mexico	553	625	570	550
Utah	312	200	430	370
Washington	23,080	16,900	21,400	26,500
Oregon	2,092	1,700	2,200	2,400
California	9,516	10,300	10,900	6,800
Total Western States	37,837	32,415	37,825	39,055
United States	3/121,734	126,565	125,425	116,330

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98; Wisconsin, 126; 1962-Wisconsin, 28; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 10; New Mexico, 27.

3/ The 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	16	14	24	24
Mass.	105	95	140	130
R.I.	11	9	10	11
Conn.	135	120	160	130
N.Y.	659	725	550	500
N.J.	2,240	1,700	2,300	1,900
Pa.	2,660	2,400	2,600	1,800
Ohio	924	950	700	50
Ind.	424	400	100	10
Ill.	842	870	650	120
Mich.	3,380	3,450	1,600	1,800
Mo.	439	500	350	250
Kans.	138	135	95	50
Del.	49	35	45	50
Md.	467	420	2/ 450	350
Va.	1,546	1,500	1,500	1,100
W.Va.	710	750	700	400
N.C.	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,400
S.C.	5,940	2/ 7,800	2/ 6,600	7,500
Ga.	4,340	2/ 5,200	2/ 4,500	5,800
Ky.	236	220	245	25
Tenn.	166	190	160	75
Ala.	1,025	1,400	900	1,200
Miss.	304	352	200	300
Ark.	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
La.	142	145	40	160
Okla.	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	750
Idaho	247	180	25	200
Colo.	1,634	2/ 1,900	2/1,800	400
Utah	352	210	310	130
Wash.	1,770	2/ 1,750	2/2,300	1,700
Oreg.	438	430	500	330
Calif., Freestone	12,468	12,543	12,918	12,501
Total above	47,720	50,143	45,162	43,006
Calif., Clingstone 3/	24,410	2/27,752	2/30,627	30,127
U. S.	4/ 72,130	77,895	75,789	73,133

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1961- Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962- South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1961- South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938; 1962- Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1957-61, 585,800; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 723,000.

4/ U.S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	53	65	55	58
N.Y.	625	750	630	650
Pa.	118	115	120	100
Mich.	1,296	1,550	1,500	1,200
Texas	140	135	40	130
Idaho	72	60	55	80
Colo.	188	245	220	120
Utah	222	120	2/ 220	350
Wash.	4,276	4,750	4,370	4,800
Oreg.	5,042	4,830	6,250	3,700
Calif.	15,668	14,460	15,834	8,959
U.S.	3/ 28,329	27,080	29,294	20,147

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	106,900	2/118,750	2/109,250	120,000
Bartlett	72,000	2/ 84,250	2/ 78,000	85,000
Other	34,900	34,500	31,250	35,000
Oreg., all	126,050	2/120,750	2/156,250	92,500
Bartlett	53,300	2/ 53,500	2/ 73,750	35,000
Other	72,750	67,250	82,500	57,500
Calif., all	376,000	347,000	380,000	215,000
Bartlett	339,200	313,000	348,000	190,000
Other	36,800	34,000	32,000	25,000
3 States, all	608,950	586,500	645,500	427,500
Bartlett	464,500	450,750	499,750	310,000
Other	144,450	135,750	145,750	117,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961- Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1962- Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 34,000 bushels (850 tons).

3/ U.S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	100,800	124,000	107,000	75,000
New Jersey	920	850	900	800
Pennsylvania	30,000	40,000	34,500	22,000
Ohio	14,520	16,500	17,500	7,000
Michigan	50,700	33,000	68,000	40,000
Iowa	920	700	550	450
Missouri	4,040	4,300	4,100	2,000
North Carolina	940	950	950	850
South Carolina	2,100	3,100	2/4,000	3,500
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,000	1,250
Arkansas	6,060	4,000	8,300	6,000
Arizona	7,880	9,230	12,100	14,500
Washington	49,820	50,200	52,000	63,000
California, all	2,696,400	2,804,000	2,899,000	3,250,000
Wine varieties	536,000	474,000	643,000	600,000
Table varieties	508,200	445,000	578,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,652,200	1,885,000	1,678,000	2,050,000
Raisins 3/	198,800	228,000	190,000	---
Not dried	857,000	973,000	918,000	---
U. S.	4/ 2,968,636	3,092,030	3,209,900	3,486,350

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1962 - South Carolina, 140.

2/ Includes 60 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1962.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ U.S. totals for the 1957-61 average include production for States no longer estimated.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	PRODUCTION 1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1956-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Equivalent tons Average 1956-60	1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES: EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,780	7,600	12,500	479,400	285,000	469,000
Fla., All	50,820	56,900	45,500	2,287,100	2,561,000	2,048,000
Temple	3,020	4,600	2,000	136,100	207,000	90,000
Other	47,800	52,300	43,500	2,151,000	2,354,000	1,958,000
Texas	1,560	1,650	50	70,180	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	452	640	640	16,960	24,000	24,000
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
Total Above Varieties	65,827	67,045	58,705	2,863,320	2,955,700	2,543,925
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	18,240	13,100	15,500	684,200	491,000	581,000
Fla.	37,120	56,500	29,000	1,670,200	2,542,000	1,305,000
Texas	860	650	30	38,700	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	710	800	920	26,620	30,000	34,500
Total Valencia	56,930	71,050	45,450	2,419,720	3,092,200	1,921,850
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	31,020	20,700	28,000	1,163,600	776,000	1,050,000
Fla.	87,940	113,400	74,500	3,957,300	5,103,000	3,353,000
Texas	2,420	2,300	80	108,880	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,162	1,440	1,560	43,580	54,000	58,500
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
U.S., All Oranges	122,757	138,095	104,155	5,283,040	6,047,900	4,465,775
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,160	35,000	30,000	1,326,400	1,400,000	1,200,000
Seedless	19,620	23,800	20,000	784,800	952,000	800,000
Pink	6,140	9,000	7,500	245,600	360,000	300,000
White	13,480	14,800	12,500	539,200	592,000	500,000
Other	13,540	11,200	10,000	541,600	448,000	400,000
Texas	4,500	2,700	200	180,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,462	2,270	2,130	78,780	72,600	68,200
Calif., All	2,536	2,940	2,500	83,420	96,200	82,000
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,540	1,200	33,160	49,300	38,400
Other Areas	1,500	1,400	1,300	50,260	46,900	43,600
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,658	42,910	34,830	1,668,600	1,676,800	1,358,200
LEMONS:						
Calif.	16,180	15,200	11,500	614,800	578,000	437,000
Ariz.	4/ 670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000
U.S. Lemons	16,582	16,740	12,000	630,060	636,500	456,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	316	340	400	12,640	13,600	16,000
July forecast of 1963 limes	—	—	420	—	—	16,800
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	404	1,000	750	18,200	45,000	33,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,820	4,000	2,000	171,700	180,000	90,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 130,000 boxes (4,625 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, July 1 1/ (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	71	69	80
Fla.	--	--	--
Temple	--	68	39
Other	--	72	34
Texas	78	2	10
Ariz.	74	54	79
La.	77	3/	4
VALENCIA:			
Calif.	76	74	84
Fla.	67	68	69
Texas	74	2	8
Ariz.	76	63	83
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	74	72	82
Fla.	66	70	52
Texas	77	2	9
Ariz.	75	58	81
La.	77	3/	4
U.S., All Oranges	68	--	58
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	62	66	41
Seedless	64	67	43
Other	60	65	36
Texas	72	2	9
Ariz.	79	68	76
Calif., All	78	59	86
D.V.	81	56	97
Other	75	71	75
U.S., All Grapefruit	64	65	44
LEMONS:			
Calif.	70	64	76
Ariz.	74	41	49
U.S. Lemons	70	63	75
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	4/62	71	45
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	58	67	36

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January, 1962 freeze.

4/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, PRUNES AND NECTARINES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000
Washington	12,000	2/ 8,500	2/ 10,100	8,500
Utah	5,720	2,800	2,100	1,700
United States	193,120	191,300	166,200	220,200
PLUMS:				
Michigan	7,320	7,700	6,500	7,500
California	80,800	2/ 87,000	2/ 84,000	90,000
United States	88,120	94,700	90,500	97,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	18,960	20,500	16,700	21,000
Washington	16,260	2/ 19,200	2/ 21,600	16,700
Oregon	25,940	28,000	48,000	7,000
California 3/	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000
United States	400,160	415,200	456,300	382,200
NECTARINES:				
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	45,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1961 - Washington, 200; California, 17,000; Prunes - 1962, Washington, 300.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1961 - 1,200; 1962 - 600; Plums, California, 1961 - 2,000; 1962 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1961 - 1,000; 1962 - 1,500.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
ALMONDS:				
California	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	9,600	11,100	7,300	6,200
Washington	572	660	480	300
United States	10,172	11,760	7,780	6,500
WALNUTS:				
California	66,700	61,200	77,000	75,000
Oregon	4,960	6,300	2,900	3,400
United States	71,660	67,500	79,900	78,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sweet Varieties:				
New York	4,840	5,000	4,500	3,300
Pennsylvania	960	1,100	1,000	250
Michigan	14,200	14,000	19,000	10,000
3 Great Lakes States	20,000	20,100	24,500	13,550
Montana	1,782	2,000	2,400	40
Idaho	1,930	2,000	2,300	1,900
Colorado	658	1,100	800	115
Utah	2,580	1,900	2,900	2,600
Washington	16,320	2/21,200	2/21,000	19,000
Oregon	21,380	25,500	33,000	18,000
California	22,280	27,500	23,500	18,000
7 Western States	66,930	81,200	85,900	59,655
United States	3/87,082	101,300	110,400	73,205
Sour Varieties:				
New York	21,160	31,200	19,700	16,000
Pennsylvania	10,260	10,300	2/11,000	8,200
Ohio	1,630	2,300	2/1,500	200
Michigan	78,800	89,500	2/117,000	35,000
Wisconsin	11,580	20,000	2/13,000	7,000
5 Great Lakes States	123,430	153,300	162,200	66,400
Montana	316	570	240	70
Idaho	1,204	1,100	1,300	1,700
Colorado	1,480	2,300	2/1,000	1,050
Utah	2,200	2,300	3,700	3,300
Washington	1,360	500	2/1,100	700
Oregon	3,940	5,300	7,200	2,000
6 Western States	10,500	12,070	14,540	8,820
United States	133,930	165,370	176,740	75,220

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Sour Cherries - 1962, New York, 1,100; Pennsylvania, 400; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 4,000; Wisconsin, 900.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1961 - 900; 1962 - 2,000; Sour Cherries, 1962 - Pennsylvania, 200; Ohio, 50; Michigan, 2,300; Wisconsin, 450; Colorado, 95; Washington, 50.

3/ The U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ohio	21.9	25.0	29.0	14.5	16.6	16.0	317	416	464
Mich.	71.1	66.2	78.0	15.3	16.3	16.0	1,088	1,081	1,248
Minn.	77.6	106.9	116.0	12.5	9.8	13.0	976	1,045	1,508
N.Dak.	39.6	53.9	51.0	12.7	10.4	12.5	504	560	638
S.Dak.	6.4	10.3	12.0	12.3	11.6	13.0	77	119	156
Nebr.	66.2	72.5	81.0	16.0	12.9	16.0	1,057	937	1,296
Kans.	8.9	14.0	19.0	16.1	17.3	16.0	144	242	304
Mont.	57.3	63.4	64.0	15.0	13.2	14.5	858	838	928
Idaho	95.1	127.1	145.0	20.2	19.1	21.0	1,915	2,423	3,045
Wyo.	41.1	48.7	55.0	15.2	12.6	16.0	622	612	880
Colo.	148.6	170.7	178.0	16.8	16.0	16.0	2,484	2,724	2,848
Utah	29.2	24.0	25.0	15.9	18.1	18.0	466	434	450
Wash.	38.9	55.5	59.0	23.1	24.9	23.5	899	1,381	1,386
Oreg.	19.7	19.6	19.0	24.7	26.4	25.0	487	518	475
Calif. 1/	207.2	239.5	296.0	20.7	20.1	20.0	4,285	4,816	5,920
Other States	5.8	6.2	8.2	17.0	15.2	15.4	98	94	126
U. S.	941.6	1,103.5	1,235.2	17.4	16.5	17.5	16,359	18,240	21,672

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962	Acreage For harvest 1963	Yield per acre Average 1957-61	Yield per acre 1962	Yield per acre Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Florida	46.2	116.8	154.0	37.2	35.6	34.0	1,695	4,161	5,236
Louisiana	266.4	283.4	323.0	22.4	20.9	25.0	5,997	5,936	8,075
Florida & Louisiana	312.6	400.2	477.0	24.5	25.2	27.9	7,692	10,097	13,311
Hawaii 1/	1/ 104.7	112.3	111.0	86.2	89.0	88.7	9,008	9,995	9,846
U. S. 1/	1/ 417.3	512.5	588.0	40.1	39.2	39.4	16,700	20,092	23,157

1/ Averages do not include cane used for seed in Hawaii in 1957 and 1958.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962 1/	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962 1/	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962 1/	Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.6	7.2	8.2	127	185	160	1,757	1,332	1,312
Calif.	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	195	3,450	3,002	4,680
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	140	562	299	336
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	100	64	132	180
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties	14.8	11.6	11.2	129	130	150	1,904	1,508	1,680
Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	120	449	340	408
S.C.	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	90	528	238	315
Ga.	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Ala.-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	125	1,850	1,922	1,875
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	95	572	560	570
Miss.	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	50	262	170	160
Ark.	6.4	4.1	3.8	60	52	55	375	213	209
La.	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	40	241	217	172
Okla.	2.1	1.6	1.5	61	65	65	128	104	98
Texas	7.1	5.9	5.8	68	85	90	481	502	522
Ariz.	8.8	8.5	9.6	236	240	280	2,054	2,040	2,688
Calif.	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	335	16,626	13,856	15,310
Total	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	5.7	5.0	5.0	87	85	85	492	425	425
Kans.	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	85	230	225	204
Del.	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	210	2,046	1,900	1,995
Md.	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	130	405	348	390
Va.-East.Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	135	3,070	3,118	3,038
-Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	105	186	70	63
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.6	65	80	55	314	320	198
N.C.	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	125	684	564	562
Ga.	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	45	61	38	36
Ky.	11.3	9.8	9.5	69	67	65	786	657	618
Tenn.	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	80	751	490	560
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	165	1,816	1,890	1,782
Calif.	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	320	2,928	2,640	2,560
Total	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	142.6	13,772	12,685	12,431
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.1	2.0	1.9	193	200	200	414	400	380
R.I.	1.4	1.3	1.2	157	200	200	220	260	240
N.Y.-L.I.	13.0	9.0	8.5	242	275	275	3,123	2,475	2,338
N.J.	19.3	17.0	16.5	227	255	250	4,372	4,335	4,125
Pa.	4.0	3.3	3.3	182	175	195	732	578	644
Ohio	5.4	4.4	4.6	161	165	165	861	726	759
Ind.	3.4	3.9	4.1	162	190	185	544	741	758
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	87	90	85	271	279	264
Mich.	6.6	7.2	7.7	135	150	140	888	1,080	1,078
Wis.	20.5	20.0	20.0	160	195	185	3,264	3,900	3,700

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1957-61	Acreage Harvested 1962 1/	Acreage Indicated 1963	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per harv. acre: 1962 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1963	Production Average 1957-61	Production 1962 1/	Production Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L. SUMMER:Cont.									
Minn.	6.0	6.6	6.2	146	165	155	886	1,089	961
Nebr.	4.0	3.8	4.2	136	160	140	533	608	588
Md.	1.9	1.4	1.4	88	95	95	161	133	133
Va.	3.4	2.8	2.8	73	80	70	246	224	196
W.Va.	9.8	8.0	8.0	69	65	65	676	520	520
N.C.	3.3	3.0	3.0	105	130	120	343	390	360
Idaho	10.8	11.2	12.5	230	245	260	2,480	2,744	3,250
Colo.	12.1	10.0	9.5	207	215	200	2,507	2,150	1,900
N.Mex.	2.8	3.3	2.0	171	165	170	476	544	340
Wash.	20.8	15.5	16.0	288	310	295	5,984	4,805	4,720
Oreg.	12.4	11.0	10.5	239	255	250	2,958	2,805	2,625
Calif.	10.0	8.6	8.1	284	340	330	2,845	2,924	2,673
Total	176.0	156.4	155.1	198.0	215.5	209.9	34,810	33,710	32,552
FALL:									
Maine	144.0	147.0	147.0	249	265	Aug. 9	35,868	38,955	Aug. 9
N.H.	1.8	1.7	1.7	182	200	"	331	340	"
Vt.	2.5	2.4	2.2	172	180	"	436	432	"
Mass.	5.1	4.8	4.7	203	210	"	1,033	1,008	"
R.I.	4.2	4.2	4.0	234	260	"	982	1,092	"
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.2	227	230	"	1,494	1,495	"
N.Y.-L.I.	33.7	31.5	28.5	247	285	"	8,329	8,978	"
-Upstate	42.4	43.0	44.0	201	220	"	8,541	9,460	"
Pa.	36.6	35.7	34.7	185	195	"	6,771	6,962	"
8 Eastern-Fall	276.9	276.8	273.0	230.3	248.3	"	63,784	68,722	"
Ohio	11.4	10.0	10.5	178	190	"	2,025	1,900	"
Ind.	4.6	4.7	4.0	221	245	"	1,006	1,152	"
Mich.	41.5	39.5	38.5	163	190	"	6,778	7,505	"
Wis.	30.9	30.0	32.0	173	230	"	5,411	6,900	"
Minn.	91.8	95.0	104.0	118	120	"	10,823	11,400	"
Iowa	4.1	3.5	3.5	123	135	"	502	472	"
N.Dak.	106.0	112.0	114.0	123	130	"	13,021	14,560	"
S.Dak.	7.2	5.8	5.7	82	110	"	587	638	"
Nebr.	11.4	8.9	8.9	174	175	"	1,933	1,558	"
9 Central-Fall	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8	148.9	"	42,085	46,085	"
Mont.	8.3	7.8	7.9	155	160	"	1,285	1,248	"
Idaho	213.0	249.0	242.0	202	175	"	43,081	43,575	"
Wyo.	4.5	3.4	3.1	155	130	"	700	442	"
Colo.	45.4	47.5	45.5	213	215	"	9,691	10,212	"
Utah	9.3	9.0	8.0	165	145	"	1,532	1,305	"
Nev.	1.3	2.3	1.7	217	135	"	291	310	"
Wash.	17.4	23.5	21.0	270	295	"	4,717	6,932	"
Oreg.	25.1	26.0	25.0	245	240	"	6,170	6,240	"
Calif.	18.9	22.9	24.5	262	260	"	4,936	5,954	"
9 Western-Fall	343.3	391.4	378.7	210.6	194.7	"	72,403	76,218	"
Total	929.2		972.8		195.4		178,272		
		977.6			191.7			191,025	
U. S.	1,403.4		1,376.8		193.8		261,249		
		1,376.5			186.0			266,703	

1/ Revised.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1962 AND 1963

Seasonal group and State	1962 1/	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:		
Fla.	7.3	8.3
Calif.	14.5	12.0
Total Winter	21.8	20.3
EARLY SPRING:		
Fla.-Hastings	20.7	24.0
-Other	2.6	2.4
Texas	1.1	1.8
Total Early Spring	24.4	28.2
LATE SPRING:		
N.C.-8 N. E. Counties	12.0	11.6
-Other Counties	3.4	3.4
S.C.	3.4	3.5
Ga.	.3	.3
Ala.-Baldwin	12.4	15.0
-Other	7.0	6.0
Miss.	3.4	3.2
Ark.	4.3	3.8
Ia.	3.8	4.3
Okla.	1.7	1.6
Texas	5.9	5.9
Ariz.	8.5	10.2
Calif.	43.3	45.7
Total late Spring	109.4	114.5
EARLY SUMMER:		
Mo.	5.0	5.0
Kans.	2.7	2.6
Del.	9.5	9.5
Md.	2.9	3.0
Va.-Eastern Shore	21.5	22.5
-Norfolk	.7	.6
-Other	4.0	3.6
N.C.	4.7	4.5
Ga.	.8	.8
Ky.	9.8	9.5
Tenn.	7.0	7.0
Texas	10.8	11.0
Calif.	8.8	8.0
Total Early Summer	88.2	87.6
LATE SUMMER:		
Mass.	2.0	1.9
R.I.	1.3	1.2
N.Y.-L.I.	9.0	8.5
N.J.	17.0	16.5
Pa.	3.3	3.3
Ohio	4.4	4.6
Ind.	4.0	4.2
Ill.	3.1	3.1
Mich.	7.3	7.8
Wis.	20.5	20.5
Minn.	6.8	6.3
Nebr.	3.9	4.3
Md.	1.4	1.4
LATE SUMMER (Cont'd.)		
Va.	2.8	2.8
W. Va.	8.0	8.0
N.C.	3.0	3.0
Idaho	11.3	12.7
Colo.	10.5	10.0
N. Mex.	3.4	2.1
Wash.	15.5	16.0
Oreg.	11.0	10.5
Calif.	8.6	8.1
Total Late Summer	158.1	156.8
FALL:		
Maine	148.0	147.0
N.H.	1.7	1.7
Vt.	2.4	2.2
Mass.	4.8	4.7
R.I.	4.2	4.0
Conn.	6.5	6.2
N.Y.-L.I.	31.5	28.5
-Upstate	43.0	44.0
Pa.	35.7	34.7
8 Eastern - Fall	277.8	273.0
Ohio	10.1	10.6
Ind.	5.1	4.1
Mich.	40.0	39.0
Wis.	30.5	32.5
Minn.	109.0	108.0
Iowa	3.5	3.5
N.Dak.	118.0	116.0
S.Dak.	5.9	5.8
Nebr.	9.2	9.2
9 Central - Fall	331.3	328.7
Mont.	7.9	8.1
Idaho	251.0	244.0
Wyo.	3.6	3.4
Colo.	49.5	46.0
Utah	9.5	8.6
Nev.	2.9	1.8
Wash.	23.5	21.0
Oreg.	26.0	25.0
Calif.	22.9	24.5
9 Western - Fall	396.8	382.4
Total Fall	1,005.9	984.1
U.S.	1,407.8	1,391.5

1/ Revised

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	14.7	14.0	13.0	92	125	110	1,352	1,750	1,430
Mo.	1.3	1.1	1.1	92	105	100	117	116	110
Kans.	1.2	1.4	1.4	78	90	80	95	126	112
Md.	4.3	4.0	4.0	134	145	145	572	580	580
Va.	18.2	21.0	21.0	101	127	100	1,836	2,667	2,100
N.C.	29.4	27.0	23.0	87	120	115	2,471	3,240	2,645
S.C.	11.8	9.0	9.0	56	63	60	657	567	540
Ga.	14.8	15.0	13.0	66	70	75	971	1,050	975
Fla.	2.1	1.8	1.7	47	45	45	99	81	76
Ky.	2.7	2.1	2.0	62	68	67	168	143	134
Tenn.	7.1	6.0	5.5	76	85	90	536	510	495
Ala.	12.6	9.5	9.0	54	55	60	682	522	540
Miss.	17.6	15.0	15.0	58	55	50	1,025	825	750
Ark.	4.6	4.2	4.2	68	68	70	315	286	294
La.	62.2	62.0	61.0	62	64	62	3,873	3,968	3,782
Okla.	1.7	1.6	1.2	63	60	60	109	96	72
Texas	17.6	18.0	15.0	67	85	75	1,173	1,530	1,125
N.Mex.	1/1.5	1.7	1.6	1/98	85	95	1/144	144	152
Calif.	11.0	9.5	9.3	81	85	80	892	808	744
U.S.	235.8	223.9	211.0	72.8	84.9	78.9	17,030	19,009	16,656

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1957-61	Acreage: Harvested: 1962	Acreage: For harvest: 1963	Yield per acre: Average 1957-61	Yield per acre: 1962	Yield per acre: Indicated 1963	Production: Average 1957-61	Production: 1962	Production: Indicated 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	3,160	3,400	4,000	1,768	1,940	1,760	5,601	6,596	7,040
Wash.	16,400	18,000	20,600	1,580	1,410	1,530	25,912	25,380	31,518
Oreg.	4,460	3,800	4,100	1,278	1,380	1,450	5,644	5,244	5,945
Calif.	5,260	4,100	4,100	1,453	1,710	1,580	7,658	7,011	6,478
U.S.	29,280	29,300	32,800	1,530	1,510	1,554	44,816	44,231	50,981

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Jan.-June incl. 1/	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thous.	Thous.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,122	3,748	1,896	1,890	59	71	408	437
N.H.	1,403	1,454	1,770	1,815	25	26	167	163
Vt.	680	716	1,866	1,890	12.7	13.5	80	81
Mass.	2,549	2,549	1,920	1,875	49	48	297	287
R.I.	339	362	1,812	1,800	6.1	6.5	39	40
Conn.	2,973	3,254	1,809	1,782	54	58	340	362
N.Y.	7,825	7,870	1,881	1,860	147	146	898	867
N.J.	9,348	9,138	1,698	1,725	159	158	937	922
Pa.	14,261	13,731	1,854	1,854	264	255	1,650	1,606
N. Atl.	42,500	42,822	1,826	1,826	776	782	4,816	4,765
Ohio	10,752	10,619	1,872	1,893	201	201	1,263	1,248
Ind.	9,760	9,478	1,917	1,899	187	180	1,206	1,144
Ill.	10,328	9,450	1,884	1,875	195	177	1,205	1,097
Mich.	5,991	5,576	1,854	1,857	111	104	689	636
Wis.	8,498	7,845	1,914	1,896	163	149	1,026	938
E.N.Cent.	45,329	42,968	1,891	1,887	857	811	5,389	5,063
Minn.	13,496	12,028	1,956	1,914	264	230	1,768	1,543
Iowa	19,226	17,192	1,974	1,974	380	339	2,458	2,160
Mo.	8,278	7,156	1,896	1,836	157	131	955	820
N.Dak.	2,050	1,983	1,854	1,881	38	37	236	221
S.Dak.	6,874	6,260	1,956	1,944	134	122	857	786
Nebr.	7,204	6,480	1,944	1,902	140	123	903	798
Kans.	5,043	4,651	1,902	1,869	96	87	604	550
W.N.Cent.	62,171	55,750	1,945	1,917	1,209	1,069	7,781	6,878
Del.	648	601	1,779	1,710	11.5	10.3	68	62
Md.	1,210	1,258	1,845	1,725	22	22	143	137
Va.	5,066	5,798	1,848	1,836	94	106	578	634
W.Va.	1,586	1,495	1,848	1,869	29	28	181	174
N.C.	10,340	10,550	1,836	1,812	190	191	1,149	1,181
S.C.	4,348	4,779	1,734	1,782	75	85	476	520
Ga.	11,532	14,104	1,776	1,782	205	251	1,300	1,530
Fla.	5,340	5,972	1,851	1,878	99	112	622	671
S.Atl.	40,070	44,557	1,809	1,807	725	805	4,517	4,909
Ky.	4,247	4,638	1,740	1,803	74	84	453	483
Tenn.	4,714	4,584	1,695	1,740	80	80	498	470
Ala.	7,853	9,210	1,782	1,818	140	167	823	954
Miss.	7,386	8,928	1,674	1,758	124	157	712	920
Ark.	7,208	8,738	1,878	1,806	135	158	791	884
La.	2,708	2,599	1,635	1,668	44	43	270	262
Okla.	2,717	2,581	1,812	1,800	49	46	307	285
Texas	12,834	12,508	1,776	1,734	228	217	1,354	1,280
S.Cent.	49,667	53,786	1,760	1,770	874	952	5,208	5,538
Mont.	879	880	1,842	1,854	16	16	104	105
Idaho	1,101	1,064	1,926	1,938	21	21	134	127
Wyo.	259	256	1,842	1,923	4.8	4.9	30	29
Colo.	1,373	1,338	1,770	1,833	24	25	146	146
N.Mex.	761	784	1,770	1,860	13.5	14.6	79	86
Ariz.	750	759	1,788	1,818	13.4	13.8	82	83
Utah	1,307	1,306	1,890	1,944	25	25	156	153
Nev.	55	50	1,785	1,860	1.0	0.9	6	6
Wash.	4,588	4,516	1,932	1,914	89	86	530	523
Oreg.	2,438	2,429	1,935	1,884	47	46	294	286
Calif.	30,504	32,666	1,902	1,935	580	632	3,339	3,592
West.	44,015	46,048	1,897	1,922	835	885	4,900	5,136
48 States	283,752	285,931	1,859	1,855	5,276	5,304	32,611	32,289
Alaska	30	30	1,794	1,782	0.5	0.5	3	3
Hawaii	753	762	1,753	1,845	13.2	14.1	79	84
U. S.	284,535	286,723	1,859	1,855	5,290	5,319	32,693	32,376

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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